The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896. NO. 2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	.....	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.		9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown		9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon,	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12 25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham ..	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc.	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown.	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, November 25, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Pass. No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	6 08	4 23
1 32	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	5 53	4 08
1 44	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	5 39	3 54
2 12	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	5 06	3 21
2 19	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	4 59	3 14
2 31	10 29	7 29	*Beersville	10 19	4 47	3 02
2 46	10 41	7 43	Rockhill	10 07	4 35	2 50
3 01	10 56	7 53	Shirley	9 40	4 20	2 20
3 08	11 03	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 33	4 13	2 13
3 20	11 16	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 00	2 00

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.47, a. m., Cooks 7.59, Coles 8.21, Saltillo 8.47, Three Springs 8.54, Beersville 9.06, arrives at Rockhill 9.18.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.05 p. m., Cooks 5. 17. Coles 5.39, Saltillo 6.07, Three Spring 6.13, Beersville 6.25, arrives at Rockhill 6.37.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 7.00 a. m., Beersville 7.29, Three Springs 7.41, Saltillo 7.48, Coles 8.21, Cooks 8.35, arrives at Robertsdale 8.50.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5 .54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	10 30	L Rockhill A	9 30	4 50
5 38	10 23	*Blacklog	9 37	4 57
5 30	10 15	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 05
5 26	10 11	*Locke Vall'y	9 49	5 09
5 20	10 05	*Shade Gap Stair	9 55	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. HENRY BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

FEW BUFFALOES LEFT.

Once They Roamed the Western Plains in Countless Numbers.

Few people are now aware of the former wonderful extent of the buffalo, writes Frank G. Carpenter in the Washington *Star*. No animals ever existed in such large numbers nor covered so much territory. Buffaloes formerly roamed over the country as far east as Washington city, and there are records of herds of thousands being seen in Pennsylvania not long before the Revolution. A hundred years ago they came in great droves to drink at the Blue Lick springs of Kentucky. Daniel Boone speaks of them, and it is now only a few years since they existed by the millions on the great plains of the West. In 1871, now only twenty-five years ago, Colonel I. Dodge rode for fifty miles through a herd of buffaloes which he estimated as being twenty-five miles wide. This was along the Arkansas River.

At one point he was able to get upon a hill, and he says he could see this vast herd of buffaloes stretching out from six to ten miles in every direction. The herd was moving, and it took five days to pass a given point. Professor Hornaday says that at the lowest estimate there were 4,000,000 buffaloes in this one herd, and this, as I have said, was only twenty-five years ago. In 1868 a traveler along the Kansas Pacific Railroad states the train at one time passed through one hundred and twenty miles of solid buffalo. The plains were blackened with them, and more than once the cars were stopped by them. The best authority of the National Museum as to the early buffalo is George Catlin, who spent the greater part of his life in the West studying the Indian, who made many pictures of the buffalo as they existed before the great destruction began. He tells of herds of millions, and says their roaring sounded like thunder, and tells how the Indians killed them by the hundreds of thousands for the skins, for which they received only a pint of whisky apiece.

You would not think that such immense herds could be wiped out. The buffalo, however, are very dull beasts in many ways. They are a mixture of stupidity and intelligence which itis hard to understand. These mighty herds were made up of companies, or clumps, of buffaloes, of from twenty to one hundred each, each clump being led and taken care of by one strong bull. In going for water one of the old cows of the clump would start ahead and nose along the track of a dry stream for miles until it found a water-hole, the others of that company following in single file. The heard would then drink, and would lie down to rest before eating. This would seem to mean a high degree of intelligence. But such evidence is not shown in their attempting to escape from man. A hunter might lie with a repeating rifle near such a herd, and pick off one after the other without apparently frightening the rest. If they ran it was usually against the wind, and they were cowards except when brought to bay. At first the skins brought but little and the temptation to kill was not so great. Still, thousands were killed for the pure fun of killing them. The Southern herd, which contained about four million, existed as late as 1870, up to which time only about half a million buffaloes a year were killed from it. As soon as the railroads came in, hunters came by the scores, and, with breech-loading rifles, killed the animals by thousands. Captain Jack Bridges killed by contract 1142 buffaloes of this herd in six weeks. Buffalo Bill earned his title by the number of buffalo he killed in a short time, and Mr. Hornady tells of one hunter who told him that he had killed sixty-three buffaloes in less than an hour. In some places the buffaloes were driven over precipices, breaking their necks by the fall, and being skinned afterward.

With some of these hunter murderers the ordinary process of skinning was not fast enough, and they invented a way of skinning the buffalo by means of horses. They cut the skin at the neck and down the belly and around the legs at the knees. A stout iron bar, like a hitching post, was then driven down through the skull about eighteen inches into the earth. Then a rope was tied to the thick skin of the neck. The other end of the rope was hitched to the whiffle tree of a pair of horses, or to the rear axle of a wagon. The horses were whipped up, and the skin was either torn in two or torn from the buffalo, with about fifty pounds of flesh sticking to it. This method, however, was not a success, and was soon given up. About fifty thousand buffaloes have been killed for their tongues, no account having been made for their skins. For a long time every skin sent to market represented about five buffaloes, the others having been destroyed. Thousands of buffaloes were killed by firelight and moonlight, the fires in such cases being made for the purpose. During the year 1873 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad alone carried a quarter of a million buffalo robes, and more than a million and a half pounds of buffalo meat, and during the three years following 1873 more than three million buffaloes were slaughtered by the white men, and of these 1,800,000 were wasted. The great southern herd had been annihilated by 1875. At this time the market had been overstocked with robes, and the hunters got 65 to $1.15 for them

There was then left only the great herd of the northern part of the United States. Its destruction began in 1880, at which time about 100,000 buffaloes were shipped out of the country every year. The Indians of the northwestern territory marketed about 75,000 buffaloes a year. As soon as the railroads came into the country the hunters came in, and in 1882 there were 5,000 hunters and skinners at work. They killed the buffaloes by the thousands for their robes, getting from $1.50 to $3.50 apiece for them, and within about four years this vast herd was wiped out. In 1876 it was estimated that there were half a million buffaloes within a radius of 150 miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffalo robes ever shipped to the East was sent over the railroad.

The hunting of the buffaloes was immensely profitable. According to the figures of Mr. Hornady, hundreds of thousands of dollars were made out of the slaughter long before 1840. From 1835 to 1840 there were five expeditions, which killed buffaloes worth more than a million dollars and the buffaloes killed up to that time within twenty years realized a sum of more than $3,000,000. There are records of single fur firms who handled hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of hides. Joseph Ullman, of New York and St. Paul, in 1881 bought about $90,000 worth of buffalo robes, in 1882 an equal amount, and about $120,000 worth of buffalo hides. This firm within four years paid more than $310,000 for buffalo robes and hides, and, in connection with one other firm, they sold enough skins to bring in about $2,000,000. There were a number of other fur dealers who made money out of the business to say nothing of those who got rich off buffalo meat and buffalo bones. In a trip which I took over the Canadian Pacific road a few years ago, I saw mountains of buffalo bones at many of the stations. The railroads shipped them East by the millions of pounds. In 1872 more than 1,000,000 pounds were shipped over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and this road in 1874 handled nearly 7,000,000 pounds. The bones were sold by the ton, to be ground up for fertilizer. In some cases they were crushed before shipment, and crushed bones were worth $18 a ton, while the uncrushed sold for $12 per ton. The meat of most of these buffaloes went to waste. It seldom brought more than two or three cents a pound, and it was chiefly of value when dried and jerked. Jerked meat sometimes brought as high as ten cents a pound, the tongues being worth much more.

Give the Boys Tools.

In a man there is what may be termed "making instinct," and our houses, garments, ships, machinery and in fact everything we use, are the practical result of instinct. How important then that this faculty be cultivated, and the idea be at once forever abandoned that none but mechanics require this great element of usefulness and happiness. Whatever a man's occupation, whether he be a farmer, a merchant, an artist or a mechanic, there are hourly occasions for its principle application.

Being thus general in its usefulness the cultivation of this constructive faculty should be a primary consideration with parents. Skill in the use of tools is of incalculable advantage. It gives useful employment to many an idle hour. It prompts one to add a thousand little conveniences to the house, which, but for his skill, would never be made. In a word, it is the carrying out in a fuller sense of the designs of the Creator, when he implanted the faculty of constructiveness within us. Let it, then, be cultivated in children. Indulge the propensity to make water-wheels and miniature wagons, kites and toy-boats, sleds and houses—anything, in fact, which will serve to develop it and render it practically useful. Give the boys good pocket knives, and what is better, give them a good workshop. Employed in it they will not only be kept out of mischief, but will be strengthening their muscles, exercising their mental powers, and fitting themselves for greater usefulness when they shall be called upon to take their place in the ranks of men.

—During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin, of Long Reach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain'sCough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years and constantly grown in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

Lodge and Immigration.

It is encouraging to intelligent and patriotic Americans to note how very slight is the opposition to the measures for the restriction of immigration now before congress. There has been a remarkable change in this respect in the past three or four years. In 1892, when a comparatively mild bill was introduced, republican senators and congressmen touched it as gingerly as if it was dangerous—and perhaps it would have been in its effects upon the political fortunes of its advocates. But times have changed—the revival of patriotic sentiment has been wide spread and all pervasive, and even those most conservative people who cry out against patriotic orders have been carried off their feet—unconsciously, of course—by the tidal wave of sentiment for the protection of American homes and other American institutions.

Much of the credit for the advancement of this work in the present congress is due Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. And he has been thoroughly consistent on this line ever since he entered public life. For several years he has been advocating safeguards of the kind embodied in his immigration bill. He showed wisdom in taking advantage of the present fervidly American mood of his fellow senators and the congressmen to press his restrictive measure. That it will become law there can be little doubt.

Just here it should be said that if any one of the aspirants for the presidential nomination had in any degree stood in stalwart, manly fashion for this greatly needed reform, it would have added immeasurably to the popularity of such a candidate. But it may be they are too honest to advocate measures in which they take no interest.—*From the Boston Daily Standard.*

Hot Water as a Medicine.

The uses of hot water are many. There is nothing that so promptly cuts short congestion of the lungs, sore throat or inflammations of any kind as hot water, when applied promptly and thoroughly. A strip of flannel doubled and dipped into hot water, wrung out and applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will sometimes bring relief in ten minutes. Headache almost yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck. Hot water will relieve neuralgia, and a cupful taken before retiring is very beneficial. A glass of hot water taken before breakfast has cured many cases of indigestion, and no simple remedy is more widely recommended by physicians to dyspeptics.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th, I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottle Free at B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." Mrs. Addie Peck. 15 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." Cora Peck, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

Three Hundred Dollars for a Tree.

A somewhat unusual suit for damages was heard by Judge Wright and jury, in which a verdict for $300 was rendered for the plaintiff, on Wednesday morning. The plaintiff, William S. Ludlow, sued the Covington Street Railway Company to recover $500, the estimated value of a sycamore tree which the defendants cut down on plaintiff's property in Ludlow, Ky. There was much interesting testimony offered as to the value of trees of various kinds, and especially as to the value of the sycamore, or American plane tree. Henry Probasco testified, and also Herman Haerlin, State Superintendent of Forestry, and Mr. Dunlap and Mr. Pentland. The consensus of testimony seemed to be that the sycamore, and particularly this one, was a valuable shade tree. The defense was that it threatened to fall and break their trolley wires.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Bloodthirsty Monarch.

The King of Benin, on the west coast of Africa, believes in the efficacy of human sacrifices. When times are good he kills a large number of slaves, and in seasons of calamity he kills an equally large number of these unfortunates, and in both cases to appease the gods, who are supposed to be equally angry at the good and the ill fortune of mortals.

The first steam engine in America came from England in 1753.

MOTHERS MUST GUIDE.

Should Watch the Physical Development of Their Daughters.

Information They Should Furnish at the Proper Time—Knowledge by Which Suffering May Be Avoided.

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. When the girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness, and a disposition to

sleep, pains in back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike to the society of children: when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then, her mother should come to her aid.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will, at this time, prepare the system for the coming change. See that she has it, and Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., will cheerfully answer any letters where information is desired. Thousands of women owe their health to her and the Vegetable Compound, and mothers are constantly writing to her for advice regarding their daughters.

MR. CARLISLE'S POSITION.

He Writes a Letter Concerning His Presidential Candidacy.

DECLINES TO MAKE A CONTEST.

He Would Not Decline a Call, However---Principles, Not Men, He Says, the Important Issues Before the Democratic Convention at Chicago---He Suggests a Platform.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle gave out for publication a copy of a letter to Chairman Long of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, in which he announces that he will not make any effort to secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The letter is as follows:

SECRETARY JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Your favor of March 30, in which you say, in substance, that many of my friends in Kentucky and elsewhere desire me to become a candidate before the approaching National Democratic Convention for nomination for the office of President, and requesting me to give "some authoritative or definite expression" upon the subject, was duly received and has been maturely considered.

Many communications upon the same subject and of similar import have been received from friends in different parts of the country, and, while very grateful for these numerous expressions of confidence and esteem upon the part of my Democratic fellow-citizens, I have not been able to reach the conclusion that the existing conditions require me to comply with their requests by authorizing them to announce me as a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

While I feel a profound interest in the welfare of my party, I am much more concerned about its declaration of principles than in its selection of candidates, because, in my opinion, its failure or success at the election, as well as its capacity for useful service to the country in the future depend upon the position it takes or omits to take upon the public questions now engaging the attention of the people, and especially the questions affecting the monetary system of the country and the character and amount of taxation to be imposed upon our citizens.

Its position upon these and other subjects having been agreed upon, and clearly and distinctly announced, the convention ought to have no difficulty in selecting an acceptable candidate who will fairly represent its views; and, in order that its deliberations may be embarrassed as little as possible by the contentions of rival aspirants and their friends, I think my duty to the party will be best performed by declining to participate in a contest for the nomination.

The obligations assumed when I accepted my present official position require me to devote my entire time and attention to the public interests committed to my charge, and I shall continue to discharge the duties imposed upon me to the best of my ability and in such a manner as will in my judgment most certainly promote the true interests of the country, and if in the opinion of my fellow-Democrats in Kentucky my services entitle me to their commendation and approval, I would regard their indorsement of my public course as an ample reward for the little I have been able to accomplish in behalf of honest administration and a sound financial policy.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Its Work Believed to Be About One-Half Completed.

Justice Brewer presided over the first formal meeting in Washington of the Venezuelan Commission that has been held for the past two weeks, having returned from San Antonio, Texas. All the members were in attendance, and, after careful individual study of the British Blue Book, entered into a rigid discussion of its arguments and evidence.

The session was considered the most important so far held by the commission, which is now possessed of all the main features of the contention and the principal points upon which the dispute depends.

The question of sending one or more representatives of the commission to Europe to verify the accuracy of the documents submitted by Venezuela and Great Britain was discussed, and, while no definite action was taken, the indispensability of the examination of Spanish, as well as Dutch, archives was recognized, and no doubt is expressed that a search will soon be ordered. The commission has now been at work three months, and its labors are thought to be about half completed.

In the House Mr. Hitt reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution asking the President to transmit to Congress all the correspondence in the Department of State relating to mediation or intervention by the United States in the affairs of Venezuela since December 1, 1895, to date, and the resolution was agreed to.

Out of the Common Run.

Dry goods merchants declare that trade is good.

Argentina is now going largely into the production of flaxseed.

A steel plant which will cost $1,000,000 is to be erected at Birmingham, Ala.

William Miller, of Lancaster, Penn., murdered his father for $170 insurance which he had on his life.

GOVERNOR HUGHES ASSAULTED.

Attacked the Same Day He Receives Notice of His Removal.

P. J. Clark, at Phoenix, assaulted L. C. Hughes, Governor of Arizona, while the latter was standing on a street corner reading a letter. The Governor's glasses were broken and his face was considerably cut. Bystanders interfered and Clark was hurried to jail and later released on bail.

Clark, while acting as correspondent of the Denver News, sent a telegram about Governor Hughes for which he was discharged, the paper subsequently making an an apology for its publication. Secretary of the Territory Bruce received a despatch from Washington, reading:

"Order for Governor Hughes's removal signed by the President to-day.

"Reynolds,

"Acting Secretary of the Interior."

The news soon spread and caused much surprise. The Governor said he had received no other intimation of his removal. One year ago charges were preferred against him by members of the Democratic party, some of them dating back twenty-five years. Special agents of the Interior Department were sent there to examine into them. The Governor apparently answered the accusations satisfactorily, for nothing was done toward his removal.

He says he will ask for a thorough examination by the Senate into the causes which prompted the President to remove him, and will meet all charges that may be preferred.

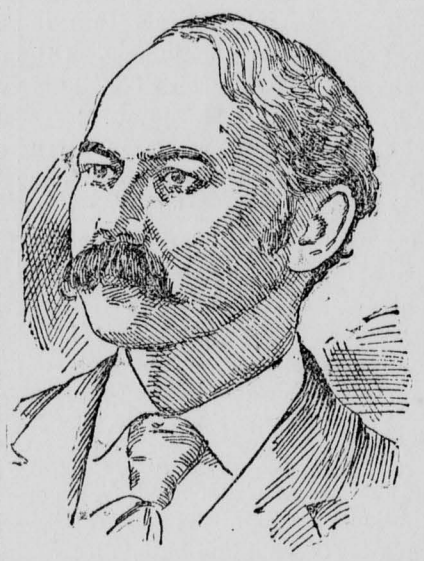
E. J. Franklin, who has been nominated by the President for Governor, is a lawyer of ability and stands well there. During President Cleveland's first Administration he was Minister to China, and has served two terms in Congress from Missouri.

NEW LABOR COMMISSIONER.

John T. McDonough, of Albany, Nominated by Governor Morton.

John T. McDonough, of Albany, was nominated by Governor Morton to be the New York State Commissioner of Statistics of Labor, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Thomas J. Dowling, also of Albany.

Mr. McDonough served his party in the Constitutional Convention as a delegate-at-large. He was born in Ireland in 1843. When



JOHN T. M'DONOUGH.

he was seven years years old his parents came to this country and settled in Dunkirk. His education was secured at the public schools, St. John's College, and Columbia Law School. He served two terms as Police Magistrate in Dunkirk, and in 1876 was elected Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County. For fifteen years past he has been practicing attorney and counselor-at-law. Mr. McDonough allowed the use of his name upon several occasions when there was not a ghost of a show of election to fill out Republican tickets.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS MEET

In Convention at Concord They Declare for Reed or McKinley.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention held at Concord incorporated in its platform a declaration favoring the nomination to the Presidency of either Reed or McKinley. It is probable that the delegates-at-large will vote for Reed on the first ballot, although even this is by no means assured in the event of a close division, in which McKinley would need them to secure a nomination. After the first ballot they may be counted with reasonable certainty for McKinley.

A proposition to duplicate the Massachusetts currency plank, favoring the gold standard, was overwhelmingly defeated. The following plank was adopted: "We demand the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver and paper, which will always be interchangable at its face value, because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar."

Senator Chandler acted as Chairman of the convention.

KILLED IN A CLOUDBURST

Several Lives Lost and Property Destroyed in Kentucky.

A cloudburst devastated a strip of country in Clay and Owsley Counties, Kentucky, and destroyed several thousand dollars' worth of property and cost several people their lives.

The house of Mrs. Martha Marders, on Little Sexton Creek, was torn down by the rush of water, and Mrs. Marders and her six-year-old daughter were drowned. The woman's husband was not at home, and it was several hours after the rain before he could reach the place. At last accounts the bodies of the wife and child had not been found.

Three or four other houses were also torn down, but no other deaths have been reported. People have been made destitute by the destruction of their provisions and feed for their live stock.

Enormous Resources of National Banks.

The enormous resources of the National banks of the United States are shown in the last abstract of their condition, made public by Controller Eckels. The 3699 National banks had, February 28, $1,951,344,781 in loans and discounts, $192,036,933 in stock and securities, a lawful money reserve of $337,259,922, of which $156,000,000 was in gold; capital to the extent of $653,994,915, surplus fund of $247,178,188, undivided profits of $87,041,526, unpaid dividends of $1,233,515, individual deposits of $1,648,092,868, and bills payable of $20,104,667.

TEN LIVES LOST IN A FIRE

A Four-Story Tenement in Brooklyn Proves a Death Trap.

THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

One Man Escapes to the Roof From the Top Story, but No Sound is Heard From Any of the Other Ten Italians Who Slept in That and the Third Story---Thrilling Recital of a Survivor.

BROOKLYN, April 2.—Fire broke out shortly before daylight yesterday morning in the four-story tenement at No. 36 Union street, in the heart of the South Brooklyn Italian colony, and before it was extinguished ten persons were burned to death. The flames did their work swiftly and surely. Only seven people out of seventeen escaped them, and all their effects were destroyed. The building itself was completely gutted, even the panels of the doors being burned through.

Following are the victims: Nicolo Tralia, aged thirty years; Dominick Tralia, aged twenty-four years; Lucia Tralia, aged twenty-four years; Tralia's baby, aged eight days; August Buono, aged forty years; Maria Buono, aged thirty-five years; Fannie Buono, aged five years; Johanna Buono, aged eighteen months; Lucia Calabria, aged eighteen years; Camelo Maratto, aged twenty-five years.

It seemed strange that so many should have perished in so small a fire. The building was not a large one and the damage to it will be covered by a few thousand dollars. A fire escape in the rear of the building offered a way out to the inmates, and the firemen were on the scene promptly with a dozen engines. But before their eyes, and if the statements of several of them are to be credited, almost without their knowledge, a holocaust was going on while they were bending their energies solely to putting out the flames. One of them said it was fully an hour after they arrived before they knew that a scene of death was being enacted within the walls of the smoking brick tenement.

There were no screams of distress, no outcries of any kind. The inmates simply smothered and were burned to death like rats in a trap. The position of their bodies when they were found showed that death had not come by the painless, merciful processes of suffocation. They had been awakened to the realization of their predicament and had sought in vain to avoid it. The bodies were piled in heaps by the rear windows, as if the panic smitten people had sought escape there and had been stricken down. One or two were in an attitude of prayer. The impress of agony was shown on the limbs of all, and the devouring fire had burned every vestige of clothing from them. Only one victim, a girl, had any covering on when the firemen reached the upper stories, and the bodies were seared almost beyond recognition.

There were two incidents of escape. John Calabria, who lived with his wife, Lucia Calabria, and his parents-in-law, the Buonos, on the top floor, broke through the smoke and flame to the fire escape, and instead of going down it, clambered up to the top and swung himself by the gutter of the adjoining house to safety. He was unable to rescue his wife, and he said that she had died in his arms, while he was half carrying her to the window. He left behind him to their fate his father-in-law and mother-in-law and their two children. Calabria is of a small, nervous build, and could scarcely have sustained the weight of anyone on the narrow, perpendicular iron ladder which did duty as a fire escape. He said the rounds were heated red hot when he seized them, and this may explain the failure of the others to follow his example.

Meanwhile another perilous scene was being enacted two flights below, where Joseph Esposito lived with his wife Maria, and four children, over the grocery and fruit store conducted by him on the street floor. Carl Esposito, a bright lad of thirteen, told how his family escaped.

"My mother does not sleep well at night," he said, "and early in the morning, while all of us were abed, she was awakened by a crackling sound like a fire makes. She started up and then she saw the flame through the door outside and the smoke coming under the cracks. My father was going to open the door to lead us down the stairway, but she said we could not get out that way. By this time we were all awake. Then my father opened the front window and we crept along the cornice over his grocery front to the butcher shop at No. 40 Union street, which my uncle, Antonio Esposito, keeps. There we were let in at his window. We were all in our night clothes."

The origin of the fire is not known. What is known is that it broke out in the hall on the first floor and swept up through the stairways, cutting off at once all avenues of escape. It is a curious fact that there had been another fire of the same kind half a block down on the other side of the street, and that the engines had only left the scene half an hour before they were recalled to the second fire.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

There Was a Net Increase of $5,274,782 in the Month of March.

The debt statement for March issued by the United States Treasury Department shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury during March, of $5,274,782. The interest-bearing debt increased $14,788,970; the non-interest-bearing debt decreased $579,447, and cash in the Treasury increased $8,934,741. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business March 31, were: Interest-bearing debt, $837,404,140; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,659,510; debt bearing no interest, $374,910,351; total, $1,213,984,001. The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amout of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $552,902,253, an increase of $4,357,980. The total cash in the Treasury was $874,968,947. The gold reserve was $100,000,000; net cash balance, $171,641,748. In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $4,189,711, the total at the close being $171,885,709. Of silver there was an increase of $1,665,284. Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories, $27,010,993, against $24,394,556 at the end of the preceding month.

Hayti's New President.

The National Assembly of Hayti elected as President General T. Simon Sam, Minister of War and Marine in the Republic. Affairs in the country are in the most peaceful condition.

Booth's Message Scratched on Glass.

On August 13, 1864, John Wilkes Booth was playing a dramatic engagement in Meadville, Pennsylvania. Upon his arrival in the city that day he registered at the McHenry House, then kept by a Mr. R. M. U. Taylor, and after the performance in the evening retired alone to his room. When the servant entered his room the next morning, after Booth had left the hotel and city, an inscription was discovered scratched in a large hand on one of the window panes: "Abe Lincoln departed this life Aug. 13th, 1864, by the effects of poison." Little attention was paid to the writing on the glass at the time, but as soon as it was learned that Booth had killed the President, the circumstances connected with the window inscription were recalled, the glass was removed from its sash, framed in a plain black wood frame, a piece of dark velvet being placed at its back to facilitate reading, and the signature of Booth entered on the register on August 13 was cut from the book and attached to the window glass. The original pane is now in the possession of the War Department, to which it was presented by the daughter of the owner of the hotel, Miss Mary McHenry, some time after the assassination of the President. All of the circumstances in connection with the glass are certified to by Miss McHenry and by other residents of Meadville.—Century.

A Faithful Dog Postman.

He is a faithful, cautious official, the hero of the East Sullivan, Me., dog story. Don, the dog postman, has been taught to carry the mail daily across the field to the home of G. E. Simpson, a distance of about one-fourth of a mile, where he makes known the arrival of the mail by barking at the door, and, although not a Government employe, exacts his pay in the form of something to eat, and will bark until his demand is granted. One day last week he carried the mail, as usual, but on arriving at the house could not gain admittance, as Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were away, and, as it was about noon, he was anxious to deliver the bundle of papers to get his commission. As the only person about the place was a young man hauling wood (a stranger to the dog), he would not give up the mail, but with a crestfallen countenance brought it back to his master. The Bar Harbor Record thinks there are emptier heads than Don's.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Electric Chaise for Victoria.

Invention says that an electric chaise was ordered by the late Prince Henry of Battenberg for Queen Victoria. The vehicle, which is not yet finished, is built upon a double framework of tubes with a head tube for steering much as a bicycle has, the steering handle being somewhat like that used in bath chairs. The body of the carriage is composed of aluminum, and it runs upon three wheels, fitted with michelin tires; the propelling force is a dynamo driven with Fulmen accumulators.

Insure Against Burglars.

A burglary insurance company has taken the field, which is apparently a new one in the insurance line. It is a Boston concern, and already is doing business in eleven States—meeting with a success which its managers hardly dared to anticipate. Most of its risks are for dwelling houses, and the policies are usually for $500 or $1000 to cover losses from the depredations of burglars.

England's Sea Power.

An English expert points out that if England were to put all her battleships in commission it would absorb 40,000 of the 52,000 petty officers and seamen of the navy, leaving but 12,000 to man the 300 and more remaining vessels of all classes in the navy. This would leave 200 vessels unmanned.

What Neglect May Do.

There are some infirmities that only a surgeon's knife will relieve, and mostly strictly because of neglect. A neglected nerve pain may become so chronic as to cripple, and this is often the case with Sciatica. If taken in time, it is easily subdued, like other nerve pains, and vigor and health are restored. Thousands of cases have been treated by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, with the result of a prompt and permanent cure and restoration to health of the affected nerve. People cannot be too careful with their nerves. There is too much to suffer to admit of foolish neglect, and the simple thing of getting a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and applying promptly may save years of misery and perhaps years of crippled condition. Let this warning serve to show what can be and what ought to be done without delay in an attack of this disease.

A number of minor industries are being located in the South by Western people.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The German Emperor's latest diversion has been to lead a band.

When an article has been sold for 31 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, it *must* have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. *Ask your grocer for it.* Best of all.

M. Stoiloff, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, is only four feet six inches in height.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should be constantly supplied with "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Avoid imitations.

THE HOSTILITIES IN CUBA

Insurgents Gained More in March Than Ever Before.

WEYLER IS A GREAT FAILURE.

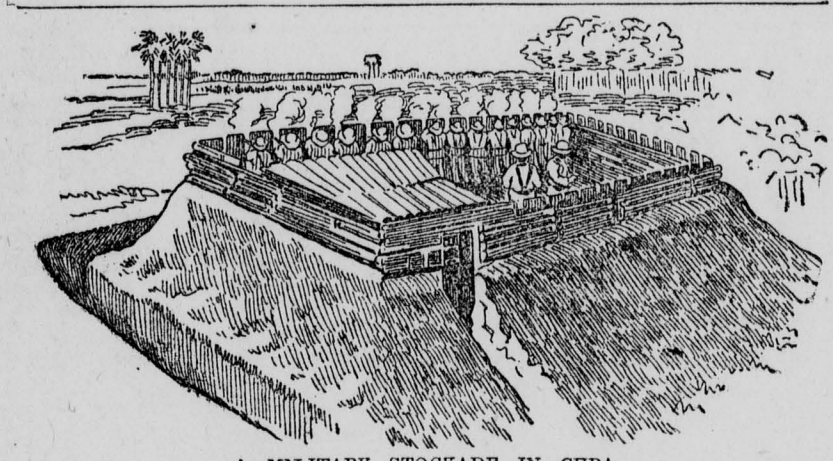
The Hopes of the Patriots Are Bright, the Rains Are Near and the Spaniards Are Perishing Like Sheep---Reports of the Excesses Committed by the Spanish Soldiery.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 4.—Army operations have been pushed with great vigor for the past month. General Weyler has given officers and men no rest. His orders have been peremptory, and many a General has incurred his displeasure by tardiness. The result of these active movements has been to completely tire out a large portion of the army in the field.

The insurgents have been kept moving, their camps have been destroyed, and a dozen of their hospitals have been burned during the month that has just passed, but the Government has not forced a single battle upon them.

The only serious engagements have been those in which the insurgents, having the advantage of position or numbers, as at Cuyajabos and Candelaria, assumed the offensive and defeated the regular troops of Spain. There have been many rear guard skirmishes which appear in the Spanish official reports as battles and victories for the Crown, but upon investigation, a number of them appeared to be massacres of unarmed citizens, and there have been more tales of horrors committed than battles fought in this island of Cuba during the month of March.

If one hundredth part of the stories that reach here of the operations of the columns of General Melquizo and Bernal and of Colonels Molina, Tort, Segura and others



A MILITARY STOCKADE IN CUBA.

Throughout the fighting territory in and around Bejucal, in the Province of Havana, the troops have erected temporary stockades, fortresses and redoubts, which serve as a sort of headquarters for the scouts and picket lines defending the approaches to Havana.

are true, the reason why General Weyler cancelled all passes held by correspondents is plain. Owners of estates report excesses committed by detached bodies of Spanish troops in all parts of the island, and there is no longer talk of attempting to grind sugar this year. The problem is how to preserve the lines of employes and prevent wanton destruction by the troops.

The insurgents have gained more in the past month than in any two that have preceded it. Weyler's decree, compelling people to abandon their homes in the interior, has driven many peaceable inhabitants into the insurgent armies.

The harsh measures adopted toward suspects in cities and towns have also increased the number of recruits from families of the better class in cities. The landing of four important expeditions has given inspiration to the insurgents.

Their hopes were never brighter. Hot weather is already here and the rains are not far off. The limited time remaining for military operations this spring makes it plain that Spain cannot crush the rebellion before the wet season sets in, and the serious problem of caring for the lives of her soldiers presents itself. A Spanish officer says that the losses of the army through fevers and other sicknesses have been 12,000 since September, and over 25,000 during the year ending March 1.

Weyler's troubles with the politicians are just beginning. He has assured the home Government that elections can be held in Cuba, and now he has two parties, the Reformists and the Autonomists, refusing to take part, leaving the Union-Constitutional or Conservative Spanish party alone in the field. Rumors that Weyler will be recalled are persistent.

CUBA IN THE HOUSE.

A Lively Discussion of the Belligerency Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The cause of Cuba was again advocated in the House. The resolutions were discused for nearly three hours and only one Representative spoke in opposition.

Chairman Hitt, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, called up the conference report and advocated its adoption in a very interesting speech, which was listened to with the closest attention by all the members, and applauded and endorsed on both sides of the chamber and in the crowded galleries. He was followed by Representative Boutelle, who spoke for more than an hour in opposition, and in support of his attack upon the proposition for the recognition of Cuba made when the resolutions were first before the House. Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, a Populist, secured five minutes just before the recess was taken, in which he glorified the Stars and Stripes and expressed the hope that they would spread the mantle of their protection over the island now suffering under Spanish oppression.

Messrs. Turner, of Georgia; McCreary, of Kentucky; Tucker, of Virginia, and others expressed a desire to speak in opposition to the resolutions, and it was, therefore, agreed that the final vote be postponed for the day.

Killed His Wife and Mother-in-Law.

At Clinton, Ill., James Polen quarrelled with his wife. His mother-in-law, Mrs. William McMillen, defended her daughter. Polen seized a shotgun and killed both the women. He then attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of a passing train. He received fatal injuries.

Governor Hughes Gives Up the Fight.

The contest over the occupation of the Arizona Gubernatorial chair is ended, Governor Hughes having gracefully surrendered.

THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Representative Cannon estimates the total appropriations of this season at $506,000,000.

Arguments in support of the practicability of the Nicaragua Canal were made before the House Committee.

The Indian Appropriation bill reported to the Senate carries $7,413,806, being a net reduction from the amount as passed by the House of $1,006,638.

The Senate passed the Legislature Appropriation bill, carrying $21,500,000, and substituting for United States district attorneys and marshalls' salaries for fees.

Senator Hill's bill to remove the restriction against the appointment, as officers of the army or navy, of persons who held commissions in the regular army or navy before the Civil War, and who espoused the side of the Confederacy, passed the House with but the dissenting vote of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds voted to recommend the passage of the bill appropriating $2,000,000 for a new public building at Indianapolis, Ind.; the bills for Government buildings at Oakland, Cal., and Waterbury, Conn., and also the bill for the purchase of a site for a building at Salem, Oregon.

The House passed Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to prepare plans and estimates for deepening the channel into Portland (Me.) Harbor to thirty feet, to secure a twenty-five foot ship channel 400 feet wide in Providence River and Narragansett Bay from Sassafras Point to the ocean, and to expend $20,000 for walls to the canal locks at the Casides, Columbia River, Oregon.

Congressman Watson, of Ohio, introduced a bill making an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington to the memory of private soldiers and sailors who fought in the Civil War.

The Senate Committee on Commerce authorized a favorable report on the bill construing the law regarding the award of life-saving medals so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his discretion in all cases. Now he is not allowed to make awards to persons outside of the life saving service.

The credentials of George L. Wellington as Senator from the State of Maryland, for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1897, were presented to the Senate by Mr. Gorman and placed on file.

A bill was passed in the House to reimburse A. P. Brown, ex-Postmaster at Lemars, Iowa, to the amount of $889 for loss by burglary January 9, 1894.

The Secretary of War sent to the House the report of the survey for a canal connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi River. The cost of such a canal ranges from $7,000,000 to $30,000,000, according to the different routes and the size proposed. The route costing the least is decided to be the most feasible.

PERISHED IN A CLOUDBURST.

Parents and Children Swept Off by a Sudden Flood in Kentucky.

The cloudburst in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky caused far greater loss of life and property than was at first supposed. The first news was that only the wife and daughter of Wade Marders, of Clay County, were drowned. Word now comes from Owsley County that nine more persons were drowned in Buffalo Creek. The dead are Miss Mary Garrett, George Gepsons, wife and three children, two children of Will Burns and two others whose names could not be learned.

The storm passed from Sexton Creek across the south fork of the Kentucky River to Buffalo Creek. The valley is very narrow, and the water rose so rapidly that the families had little time to leave their homes. John Crane was getting out logs, when he looked up and saw a low wall of water bearing down upon him. His house was about a quarter of a mile above the point where he was working. He had hardly recovered from his astonishment, when he saw his wife and child floating toward him on some driftwood. Crane is an expert logger, and he spiked a big pine log and rowed out into the stream in time to rescue his family. The child was not hurt, but Mrs. Crane was brujsed badly.

The devastation along Buffalo Creek is complete. Every house on its banks was washed away, as well as all the outbuildings and all provisions for man and beast. The south fork of Kentucky River is higher than it has been for years.

FIRE OF HALF A MILLION.

Brunswick, Ga., is Swept by a Destructive Conflagration.

A fire at Brunswick, Ga., destroyed fully a half million dollars' worth of property, cost one human life, crushed one man fatally and seriously injured four men.

The property destroyed includes the wharf property, cotton sheds, freight warehouses, tracks and part of the freight in the warehouses, all belonging to the Plant system and comprising their local terminal freight facilities; a number of freight cars and between 10,000 and 20,000 cross ties; fully 25,000 barrels of rosin, 1000 barrels of spirits of of turpentine, all the wharf engines, wholesale grocery building, grocery stock and warehouse buildings of the Downing Company, and various small fish and oyster houses on the water edge of Bay street.

On Day street, from Wronk street up, the flames swept everything in their path. Then the flames swept under the roof of the cotton sheds. The wind was blowing fiercely and the firemen endeavored to keep a wall of water between them and Downing's naval store docks, but without avail. At 2 o'clock the rosin had caught and the fierce heat and the dense black smoke drove the people away.

ALMOST CRAZED.

THOUGHT HER CHILD WAS GOING TO DIE.

The Terrible Ordeal of a Mother---Her Little Girl Almost Faded Away---Saved in the Nick of Time---A Story That Will Touch the Heart of Every Mother.

From the Journal, Detroit, Mich.

A very grateful mother is Mrs. A. L. Hartness, of 676 Grandy Avenue, Detroit, for the wonderful cure which her daughter has received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Said Mrs. Hartness: "Yes, my daughter's life has been saved by using Pink Pills, thanks to a kind friend who recommended them to me.

"Blanche was sick for over three years. She had the care of the best physicians procurable, and no expense or trouble was spared to give her relief. She was so thin that she was fairly skin and bones, her digestion was out of order and she had the most awful headaches. We gave up all hope of her recovery. Her long, thin, listless face made me nearly crazy, and we did everything in our power to give her strength and induce her to take an interest in anything.

"One day a friend told me about the Pink Pills, and Mr. Hartness went down town and got three boxes. She had taken about one box, when, to my amazement, one morning I heard her playing on the piano. I could hardly believe it, for it had been over a year since the piano had been opened.

"Soon she began to take short rides on her bicycle, and soon she went singing around the house, our own happy, hearty little daughter once more.

"She thinks nothing of a spin on her wheel over to Mt. Clemens or Pontiac, and is as well as she ever was.

"I had a girl living at our house who was a great sufferer from impoverished blood, and who received instant and permanent relief from the use of one box of the pills.

"If this information can be of any use to help some poor sick one, it is given with the greatest of pleasure."

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Six Weeks Without Water.

An incident that shows the wonderful power that sheep possess of living for a long time without water is reported from Invernesshire, Scotland. About seven weeks ago three sheep were missed from the farm of Balsparden, Ardersier. Every effort was made to find them, but without success. A few days ago, however, a barley stack was taken down, and the missing animals were discovered imprisoned in the wooden framework in the center. They had subsisted for more than six weeks on barley alone. One has since died.

Killed by a Rattlesnake.

A rancher of Antelope Valley, Cal., died from rattlesnake bite a week or so ago. He went to feed his dogs late one night, and thrust his hand into one of the kennels. A huge desert snake in the kennel bit him. He was not able to get medical attention until the next day, when it proved unavailing, and he died in great agony. Almost his whole body turned coal black.

An Expensive Charity.

A Gardiner (Me.) religious society which was so unwise as to go into the postage stamp collecting business has found out that it doesn't pay. After succeeding in accumulating 91,000 stamps and selling them for $10, the pastor of the church is now busy answering letters from folks who want to know how he did it, how much he made, etc., and he begins to fear that the hard-earned $10 will all he scattered in new stamps before he gets through.

The United States Navy Department has lent Japan the costly models of the New York and the Indiana, which have been on exhibition in Washington.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, SEAL *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo. O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, 1894.

Read Ad. of R. F. Mead & Co., Spokane, Wash.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP one gal. can sent to any address on receipt of $1. JAMES A. FAULKNER, Rutland, Vt.

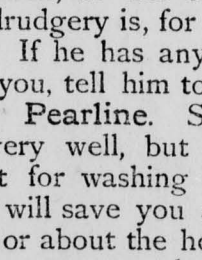
OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,



CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

THE DOCTOR—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

ALABASTINE.

IT WON'T RUB OFF.

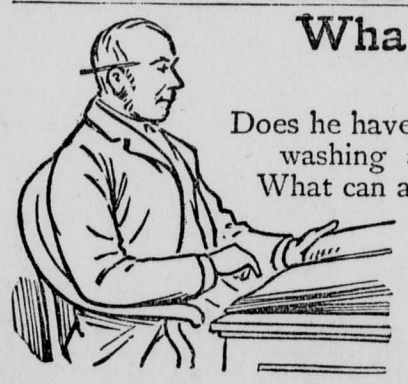
Wall Paper is Unsanitary. KALSOMINE IS TEMPORARY, ROTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALES.

ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.

For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.

FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Rock sent free to any one mentioning this paper.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.



What's your husband's work?

Does he have to do anything as hard as your washing and scrubbing? It can't be. What can a man do that's as hard, for most men, as this constant housedrudgery is, for most women? If he has any sympathy for you, tell him to get you some Pearline. Sympathy is all very well, but it's Pearline, not sympathy, that you want for washing and cleaning. Nothing else that's safe to use will save you so much downright hard work at the washtub or about the house. It saves money, too—saves the ruinous wear on clothes and paint from needless rubbing.

Millions NOW USE Pearline 464

"A Fair Face May Prove a Foul Bargain." Marry a Plain Girl if She Uses

SAPOLIO

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. Charles Austin Bates, the famous advertising writer, makes a specialty of medical advertisements. He has studied medicine and has a habit of analyzing the ingredients of every medicine about which he is asked to write, refusing to write advertisements for medicines which he cannot indorse. He says of Ripans Tabules: "I had the formula and went through it from the ground up. I found that every one of the ingredients was put in for some special purpose, and was good for the purpose intended. I have as much confidence in Ripans Tabules as I have in anything I ever wrote about. I take them myself when I have eaten a little too much or feel nausea or symptoms of headache coming on, and I find them quicker to act than any medicine I ever took. I know some people who think they can't possibly get along without them. My wife went to call one day on some friends she had known always. She found they swore by Ripans Tabules. They did not know that she knew anything about them or that I had written anything for them. By the way, if you swallow them properly, you don't taste anything in the mouth. Swallow them quickly and you are all right. You can feel their action in the stomach almost immediately; a very pleasant sensation."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,

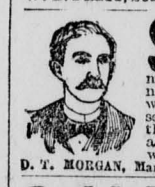
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

N Y N U—15

WE HAVE NO AGENTS. but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of **Carriages**, 90 styles of **Harness**, 41 styles **Riding Saddles.** Write for catalogue.

ELKHART Carriage & Harness Mfg Co.

W. B. PRATT, Secy Elkhart, Ind.



$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.

D. T. MORGAN, Manager, Box LF, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Gold Mine Stocks

We sell all the best stocks of the famous TRAIL CREEK, B. C., and other meritorious properties. Lists and prices on application. **GOLD** THREE specimens of ORE prepaid $1.00. REGINALD F. MEAD & CO., Spokane, Wash.

MARRY ME Send 10c. for samples of Wedding Invitations. We furnish 100 Wedding Invitations, 100 Wedding Envelopes, 100 Mailing Envel., 100 Tissue Slips for $1.75. Finest quality, latest style; also Anniversary Invitations. Balch Bros. & West, Utica, N.Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Chas. Stratford, of Tyrone, visited in town on Monday.

Mrs. L. B. Doty, of Philadelphia, visited parents in this place on Sunday.

Joseph Hanawalt, who is now located in Braddock, was in town over Sunday.

Dr. B. E. Himes, of Newton Hamilton, was a visitor in town, on business on Friday last.

The usual Easter snow storm accompanied by high winds made its appearance last week.

The recent unseasonable weather crushed the hopes of many who were desirous of appearing in the regular annual Easter show.

A. R. Leffard, of Huntingdon, candidate for county treasurer was in town on business and politics on Thursday last.

Jas. M. Heckert, of this place, who is employed as a brakeman on the P. R. R., had his arm badly bruised while coupling cars in Altoona on Wednesday last.

E. T. Tichenon, of Philadelphia, special agent of the Interstate Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, visited the company's agents in this place, Hiney & Withington, on Saturday last.

Jerome S. Nophsker, of Huntingdon, one of the many republicans who desire to take charge of the county treasurer's office, was in town on Thursday looking up his interests.

Hon. T. O. Milliken, of Cornpropst's Mills, one of our representatives in the legislature, who aspires to a renomination, tarried between trains to greet some of his friends in town last week.

F. A. Deitrich, of Birmingham, was in town on Saturday. Mr. Deitrich is one of the numerous candidates for the county treasureship, and if successful in securing the nomination and election, will make a good official.

On Friday evening last the members of the Presbyterian congregation in this place and their friends, assembled together in their church to transfer the dollar which each member had undertaken to raise for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness on their parsonage. The transfer was made with an appropriate poetic selection by each donor and in this mannner $125 was secured towards liquidating the indebtedness.

Miss Millie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hanawalt, of this place, died at noon on Friday last, after an illness of short duration, of spinal meningitis, aged 15 years, 7 months, and 7 days. The funeral took place on Sunday morning from the Presbyterian church, Rev. D. H. Campbell officiating. Her death removes from our midst one of our best young people and her demise, though not altogether unexpected, is a great shock, not only to her parents, but to her large area of friends.

THREE SPRINGS.

H. C. Weight made a business trip to the county capital, Monday.

Harmon Park and wife, of Maddensville, were visitors to our town last week.

Dr. Valentine, veterinary surgeon of Altoona, is registered at the St. Opandstay hotel this week.

P. B. Cutshall and family have moved in the stone house owned by the E. G. Heck heirs. We welcome them to our midst.

Miss Della Heck, formerly of this place, but now of Madera, Clearfield county, is the guest of Miss Elwina Stevens.

Daniel Swartz, one of Clay township's successful farmers and a staunch Republican, spent a portion of Saturday in our town.

C. D. Weight, who has been teaching school near Shade Gap the past winter, has returned home, having closed his school last week.

D. M. Miller, of Spruce Creek, and F. A. Dietrich, of Birmingham, Republican candidates for treasurer, were in town ...eek looking up their interests.

...have the advantage of an express office, one having been established here, April 1st. John Cohick, E. B. T. R. R. agent has charge of the office.

Cutshall Bros., merchants, have just received their mammoth spring stock, embracing men's, boys' and youths' clothing, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, and everything that is kept in a first class store.

An Easter entertainment was held in the Baptist church Sunday evening, consisting of dialogues, recitations, addresses, etc. The parties that were in charge deserve special comment for the manner in which the services were conducted. One of the most interesting features of the evening was a dialogue representing different nations. When the representatives of America appeared on the scene of action all other nations bowed and looked up to America as being the greatest nation on the face of the globe.

CALVIN.

Emory Pheasant, oldest son of A. B. Pheasant, is sick with pneumonia.

Enzer Chilcote, of Altoona, was a visitor in this vale on Saturday last.

Our local candidates in Calvin district are out looking after the "dear people."

Mrs. Henry Pheasant, whose illness has been noted in the ITEM, is improving slowly.

W. P. Wright and sister Jennie, visited at the home of Geo. W. Taylor, of Latta Grove, on Saturday.

Our supervisors-elect could save much money at this season of the year by looking after the mountain roads removing loose stones, opening water breakers and otherwise fixing up bad places. The writer passed over a mountain road last week and there was only two water breakers that was in shape to turn the water and it was tearing out the road at a wonderful rate between those places.

The changes in our neighborhood are as follows: D. C. Roland from the Griffith farm to the Cramer farm 2 miles N. E. of Huntingdon; Howard Stroup to Metz's Mill, north of Mill Creek; George Saylor from S. P. Smith's farm in the upper end of the valley to the Griffith farm at Cross Roads; Robison, the miller, from Hare's valley to the Buena Vista mill; Will Smith from J. O. Smith's farm to his mill property in Hare's valley; Clinton Park from Springfield township to Mrs. L. Bowman's house on Main street; C. M. Glasgow from Altoona to B. F. Glasgow's farm; Geo. W. Pheasant to Philip Gosnell's farm; O. M. Wright from J. Stever's farm to the Zeigler farm which Mr. Wright recently purchased; Mr. Rubenstine from Todd township to J. M. Steven's farm. B. W. Roland moves to the D. W. Fink farm; Madison Prough to C. W. Smith farm; C. W. Smith to Altoona; D. W. Fink and daughter to Huntingdon; Thomas Saylor, the huckster, to Joseph H. Harbaugh's farm; D. K. Coder moves his saw mill from Newberg to Paradise Furnace where he has a large job of sawing.

Calvin school will close Thursday, April 9.

The public roads are in a very muddy condition at present.

Charlie Steel who has been attending school in Altoona, is home on a visit.

Preaching in the M. E. church Saturday eve. at 7 o'clock by Rev. Stine.

J. D. Shore and Miles Saylor, of this place, attended quarterly meeting at Latta Grove Saturday and Sunday.

J. C. Shaffer of this place, is making an effort to secure the nomination for Register and Recorder. Mr. Shaffer is a good citizen, a christian gentleman, an old soldier, an earnest republican, and it nominated and elected would fill the office to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. Byron Roland and Miss Olive L. Steel, of this place, were united in marriage at the M. E. parsonage in Cassville by the Rev. R. H. Stine on Thursday, the 26th of March. Mr. Roland is one of our best young men. The bride is the eldest daughter of Samuel G. Steel, and is one of our best young ladies.

The M. E. Sunday school of this place was organized for the ensuing year, with the following officers: Superintendent, B. F. Mierley; assistant superintendant, J. C. Shaffer; secretary, Odessa Roland; assistant secretary, Harper Wright; librarians, Gertie Roland, Linn Steel; treasurer, Jennie Wright.

TROUGH CREEK.

O. M. Wright is having some changes made about his house.

Our Old School Baptist friends are agitating the building of a new church.

N. Q. Wright is hauling lumber home as it is sawed preparatory to building a house next summer.

B. F. Glasgow is doing some changing about his house to make it more convenient for two families. His son, C. M. Glasgow, of Altoona, will occupy a part of the house.

S. T. Smith moved his engine home where he will offer it for sale on the 9th inst. Greenland & Crotsley have ceased operations for a few days to have some slight repairing done to the machinery.

Week before last our old neighbor, Frances Frew, moved from the valley to a point near the headwaters of Mill Creek, as near as we can locate it. Frances is a clever, sociable neighbor and many of us were sorry to see him leave. We hope our loss will be for his betterment. H. B. Long moved to the property vacated by Mr. Frew.

Last Wednesday was moving day, but on account of the rain in the fore noon not much moving was done hereaways. John Heffner moved into the old David Swope house, on Thursday morning; Geo. Saylor was first on the road; then came D. C. Roland, moving up Stone Creek; Howard Stroup from Buena Vista mill to the Metz mill, near Mill Creek; Mr. Robinson from Cuban Mill to Buena Vista.

We hear of a great many signs concerning the weather. I was told recently of a couple of old Germans who followed gardening who said that Easter had more to do with the governing of the weather than any other day. If this be true we will certainly have a dry season in this section, as Saturday and Monday were very drying days. Those who live will be able to tell if this prophecy is to be depended on. We hope it may fail, at least enough to give us a good season.

I see that our supervisor has done some work on the road and just the kind that is needed on our valley road—draining the water off. We hope he will do the work when it should be done that we may have advantage of it, and not as has been done sometimes in the past—just where it would be better not done at all. Our roads were in a very bad condition to get over last week but it was not all on account of miss management; the weather had something to do with them. Mr. Barr, the mail carrier, had to use four horses several days.

I was very much pleased with the result of the Republican primaries in the choice of a delegate to the national convention. It does me much good to see a man snowed under who tries to take the advantage of his opponent. I heartily agree with an expression I once heard my old friend A. W. Evans, deceased, make. He said if he was not honest in politics he was not honest in other things. I claim that no man is to be trusted who will take the advantage in politics. A lie is a lie no difference where or under what circumstances it is told. Another thing that I have noticed along this line is that the ruins or injury of another is an uncertain foundation to build upon. Some of the candidates at present are making a serious mistake by trying to injure others. They had better far attend to their own business and leave others to do the same.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Change in Street Number of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's City Office, Pittsburg.

On account of the rearrangement of street numbers in Pittsburg by the city authorities, the office of Mr. Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as the city ticket office, corner of Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, will be changed on April 15 from No. 110, present number, to No. 360 Fifth Avenue.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

WM. REED & SON.

Charles L. Reed, junior member of the firm, is now in Philadelphia and New York, completing our Spring purchases.
You may look out for

A Handsome Line of Goods,

which will be coming in April 13th and after. Do not forget our big

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE,

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

We have a few Ladies' Summer Jackets—$4.50 and $5.00, reduced to $1.00 each, and others from $6.00 to $10.00, reduced to $2.00.
They are cheap and good styles.

WM. REED & SON,

Huntingdon, Pa.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for senator from the 33d senatorial district subject to the decision of the Republican Convention in Huntingdon county. H. C. CHISHOLM.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

ASSEMBLY.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican convention of Huntingdon county.
Miller twp. T. O. MILLIKEN.

ASSEMBLY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the voice of the people as expressed at the Republican primaries, and respectfully and cordially ask your help. I mean you my friend.
Z. T. JONES.
Shade Gap, Pa., Mch. 3, '96.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
H. S. MUSSER.
Brady Twp., Feb. 25.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
A. R. LEFFARD.
Huntingdon, Mch. 2.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JEROME S. NOPHSKER.
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
D. M. MILLER.
Spruce Creek, Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
F. A. DIETRICH.
Birmingham.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
J. C. SHAFFER.
Calvin District, April 1.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JOHN E. WILSON.
Jackson township, March 7.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
B. F. GODARD.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JEHU MADDEN.
Clay twp.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
A. S. WELCH.
Mount Union.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissiner subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
E. B. HISSONG.
Cassville.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JAMES C. WRIGHT.
Union township, March 7.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
THOMAS J. WRIGHT.
Union Twp., Feb. 26.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
ANDREW SCHULDT.
Porter Twp., Feb. 17, 1896.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for district attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican county primaries and convention.
H. B. DUNN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for district attorney subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
J. M. STEESE.
Orbisonia, March 7.

FOR SALE.—Clover and timothy seed and Nova Scotia Land plaster. John S. Etnier, Mill Creek, Pa. 2-26-4t.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a.

Look!

How can you make your money do the most service?

Why, by taking advantage of the prices we offer on reliable goods.

Fine Maple Syrup, 34 cents per gallon.
Diamond Drips Syrup, 24 cts. per gallon
White Fish, 50 cts. per pail.
Hood's Sarsaparilla, 75 cts. per bottle.
Choice Pea Beans, 5 cts. per quart.
Toddy tobacco, 8 cts. per plug.
Cal. seedless Raisins, 10c lb., 3 lbs., 25c.
Cal. Jumbo Evap. Peaches 10c lb., 3 lbs. 25c.
Oyster Crackers, 5c lb., 6 lbs. 25c.
4 cans tomatoes, 25c.
4 cans Wm. Penn corn, 25c.
3 cans fine pie peaches, 25c.
11 lbs. fine hominy flake, 25c.

We have just received from the Lakes, a fresh stock of White Fish, Ciscoes and Lake Herring (no finer stock was ever brought to this market). Every package guaranteed as to weight and quality.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance.
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CHAS. W. HINEY. W. W. WITHINGTON

Hiney & Withington,

GENERAL INSURANCE
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 8. 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—How do you like your new home?

—The trout season will open on the 15th inst.

—New millinery this week at Miss Kate Cowher's

—The Blair county court granted 68 and refused 5 liquor licenses last week.

—Wm. H. Medaugh has been appointed postmaster at Waterstreet, this county.

—County commissioner James H. Garner is quite ill at his home in Penn township.

—Straw sailor hats and new spring and summer millinery at Miss Kate Cowher's

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sundao evening.

—Levi Wright, of this place, has been housed for several days past, but is at present much improved.

—The property of the Lewistown shirt manufacturing company is to be sold at sheriff's sale on the 18th inst.

—James F. Swope and A. W. Wright, two of Trough Creek's substantial farmers, were among our callers yesterday.

—Our friend W. Thompson, of the *Saxton Herald*, has been quite ill for some days. We wish him a speedy recovery.

—The Perry county democratic county committee met last Saturday meeting declared for Pattison for president.

—Dr. W. D. Kinsloe, Harry McDowell and a Mr. Hughes, of Newton Hamilton, started last Saturday for Alaska. They expect to locate in the northwest.

—Andrew Schuldt, a Republican candidate for county commissioner, was looking up his interests in Union township this week. He is a good man.

—Miss Minnie Simpson, of Mill Creek, spent several days of the past week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Wright, of this place.

—J. L. Hetrick who had intended moving his store to Mill Creek has decided to remain in Mapleton and continue business at the Rex stand.

—Rev. Henry Treverton preached his introductory sermon in the M. E. church last Sunday morning and created a favorable impression. His next appointment will be next Sunday evening.

—E. B. Hissong, of Cassville, candidate for county commissioner, spent a short time in Mapleton yesterday. Mr. Hissong is an upright gentleman and would make a good official.

—A lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah will be instituted at Huntingdon next Tuesday evening, by members of Aldema Lodge No. 189, of this place.

—Jehu Madden, of Clay township, in this issue of the ITEM announces his candidacy for county commissioner. Mr. Madden is a good mechanic, a lifelong Republican, and would make a good official.

—James Thompson, the new host at the Juniata House, has his house in order for the reception of guests. He informs us that he has already received a generous patronage. Mr. Thompson keeps a good house.

—H. W. McDonald, of Huntington, West Virginia, is visiting among friends in this vicinity. He is foreman of a gang of men in the railroad shops at that place and informs us that business is very good in that city.

—The commencement exercises of the Orbisonia high school were held last Wednesday evening. Seven pupils graduated. The board had prepared a handsome souvenir of the occasion, for a copy of which we extend thanks.

—Mrs. Christian Miller died at the residence of J. Madison Wright in Calvin Monday morning, and Jacob Chilcoat an aged resident of Smith Valley, died Monday evening. We hope to have further particulars before our next issue.

—The announcement of H. B. Dunn, Esq., for district attorney appears in this issue of the ITEM. Mr. Dunn made a creditable showing for this position three years ago. He ranks well as an attorney and would creditably fill the position.

—The Eleanor Iron Works at Hollidaysburg, operated by R. C. Neal & Co., of Harrisburg, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The loss will foot up $40,000 and one hundred men are thrown out of employment.

—Hon. T. O. Milliken announces his candidacy for Assembly in this issue of the ITEM. Mr. Milliken has served one term in this position and has proven himself a pain-taking representative. He was attentive to his duties and was seldom absent from roll call.

—Rev. Joseph Gray last week moved to Marklesburg, the charge assigned him at the recent session of conference. Rev. Gray is an able and scholarly preacher and takes a lively interest in current events. We commend him to the good people of his new charge and hope he may find a congenial home among them.

—William Clemens and Miss Clara Fisher went to Huntingdon last Thursday, returning in the evening as Mr. and Mrs. Clemens. Rev. B. J. Hummel pornounced the words making the twain one. These young people are well esteemed in Mapleton and the ITEM joins their friends in extending to them hearty congratulations and best wishes.

—Early Thursday morning Charles Mitchel's intelligent dog, in Perry valley, jumping against the door aroused the family and upon following the dog to the barn Mr. Mitchell found his valuable horse fast in the halter. In her struggles she was injured and died Friday morning. Once before the dog gave similar notice when the horse was in the same trouble.

—It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as scon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The Etlinger tragedy at Woodward, Centre county, was recalled when Hiram M. Goodwin, whose wife owned the house in which the murderer lived, and which was destroyed by fire, went to Bellefonte and presented a bill to the county commissioners for $2,475 for the property destroyed. The court will be asked to decide whether the county is liable for the destruction of the property.

—J. G. Allison, Esq., of Brady township, carries his left arm in a sling at present because of an accident that occurred to him a few days ago. He was assisting a neighbor to move a heavy chest from a second story porch. By some slip the weight of the chest fell upon his left wrist stoving it up considerably and fracturing some of the small bones. We hope he may soon regain the use of the member.

—L. A. Himes, of Mill Creek, was in town a short time yesterday. Mr. Himes and his wife recently returned from a visit to their son in Louisiana and are much pleased with what they saw on their trip. They are, however, convinced that Pennsylvania is the Keystone state, and the best place for habitation. Mr. Himes had a severe attack of kidney trouble during his absence but has entirely recovered from its effects.

—A tenant house in Newton Hamilton belonging to Samuel Ewing and occupied as a dwelling by Daniel Wiser's family and as an office by Dr. B. E. Himes, was totally destroyed by fire last Thursday night. The doctor had left his office at 10 o'clock at which time there was no sign of fire about the place, but the flames were first seen issuing from the weather boarding in the rear of his rooms. There was an insurance of $600 on the property. None of the doctor's possessions were saved.

—Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the borough schools closed last week and No. 1 will close this week. We had hoped to be able to give a report of the term but for some reason the necessary data has not been furnished us. The term has been a very successful one and three pupils A. B. Baker, Albert Kennedy and John Hooper completed the prescribed course of study. J. H. Tate, teacher of No. 2 school, starts to-day for Williamsport Dickinson Seminary to pursue his studies. Prof. W. H. Burd, principal, has gone to his home in Perry county, and Miss Madden to her home in Springfield township. Mr. Burd writes us saying that he has decided to not teach a select school at Cassville this summer.

—The Tyrone correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* of Friday says: "Samuel Hardy, residing in the Seventh ward, and his brother, Moses Hardy, who lives at Mill Creek, last night got full of whiskey, and meeting William Leeper, who resides at Barree, they knocked him down and jumped on him until they had the life almost knocked out of him. Then they attacked a young man named Briner and soon had him knocked out. They then went to the house of Levi Benson and called him out and knocked him down, when he managed to get away from them long enough to grab a club and hit one of them alongside the head, when his stick broke and he ran down town to look up an officer. Chief of Police Mill and Night Officer Wands succeeded in capturing both and hustled them to the lock-up where they remained until this morning, when the burgess fined them $3.50 each with costs, and advised those who were assaulted to bring suit against them for assault and battery.

Sale of the Speer Property.

The real estate of the Speer White Sand Company at this place was sold at assignee's sale last Friday evening. A large crowd attended the sale but the bidding was not of a spirited character. The purchasers are as follows:

The Empire works and two leases from Elliott Robley to Capt. E. Eichelbarger for $3525. In addition to this there was due to Mr. Robley at the time of the sale $429 on the leases, which the purchaser must pay.

The Fisher lease, on which there is due back rent to the amount of $1650, was sold to Hon. John M. Bailey for $50.

Two and one-half acres of ground in Brady township, lying between the Pennsylvania canal and the foot of Rocky Ridge was sold to Hon. J. M. Bailey for $60.

The Juniata works and four and one-half acres of ground were sold to Capt. Eichelbarger for $10,000.

The lot in this borough opposite the depot was sold to Samuel Hatfield for $220.

Capt. Eichelbarger was bidding for a company composed of himself, M. W. Isenberg, of Huntingdon, J. G. Gillam, A. B. Gillam and B. O'Connor & Sons, of Mapleton. The sale of the sand works to these parties means that they will be operated by home parties in the interest of this town. The price paid for the works is less than it would cost to erect them but considering that they are to a considerable extent out of repair we deem that they paid a fair price for their purchase.

The sale will not be confirmed until May term of court until which time nothing can be done towards repairing or operating the works.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

Aldus Detwiler and Mary Downing, Morris township.

William Clemens and Clara B. Fisher, Mapleton.

Russell C. Smyres, Saltillo, and Lona I. Weight, Three Springs.

Harvey G. Banks, Mount Union, and Annie C. Decker, Huntingdon.

Edward W. Weller and Edith C. Rutherford, Mt. Union.

Johnston P. Benton and Miriam V. Evan, Petersburg.

William Lee, Three Springs, Eliza Mary Lane, Clay township.

Haden F. Kensinger and Kate Streightiff, Huntingdon.

J. Edgar Swivel and Cora E. Roberts, Huntingdon.

Wanted His Money Back.

The maddest man in Erie lives on West side. One evening last week he attended a social given at a private residence and during the evening the ladies inaugurated a hugging bee, the proceeds to go to the church. Prices were graduated according to the person hugged. For instance for hugging a young, inexperienced girl, you had to give up ten cents; married women brought fifteen cents, and widows a quarter. Old maids came two in a bunch for three cents. Well, our friend was blind-folded and giving up fifteen cents said he would take a married woman. After he had hugged fifteen cents' worth the bandage was removed from his eyes and lo! and behold, he had been hugging his own wife. Then he wanted his fifteen cents back.—*Exchange.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Where They Live.

There was less moving in this place April 1st than in previous years but we presume those who flitted, either to better their location or on account of circumstances, have become acclimated by this time. So far as we can learn the following is a complete list of the changes:

HILL STREET.—John McMullin to W. H. Spangler's house.

SPRING STREET.—Jesse Corbin to Mrs. P. Curry's house; Wm. Cramer from Shirleysburg to Mrs. J. D. Sloan's house.

MAIN STREET.—Howard Wertz from Union township to D. C. Pheasant's house; E. R. Estep to Mrs. Marshall Truax's house; James Thompson from Mill Creek to Juniata House; J. L. Hetrick to second story of the W. H. Rex store room; D. M. Evans to tenant house of W. H. Rex estate; John C. Garret to tenant house of W. H. Rex estate; John L. McDonald to M. L. Rex's house.

GAYTON STREET.—W. H. Wilson to J. G. Gillam's house.

GRANT STREET.—George Wakefield to Geo. L. Smith's house; H. A. Chilcote to tenant house of W. H. Rex's estate.

RAILROAD STREET.—Charles Uttes to B. O'Connor's house; —— Price from Shade Gap to B. O'Connor's house; Edward McMullin to S. A. Steel's house.

CALLOWHILL STREET—John W. Long from Spruce Creek to the Philip Hooper place which he recenty purchased. Consideration $700.

FROM MAPLETON.—George Kennedy to Mill Creek; J. L. Kauffman to his property in Brady township; Mrs. Mary J. Hooper to Huntingdon; S. S. Taylor to McKee's Rocks.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE

financial condition of the borough of Mapleton for the year ending March 2, 1896.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

Account of J. A. Toomey, collector of Borough Duplicate. Tax 3 mills.

DR.		
To amount of duplicate	$202.30	
" 5 per cent. additional on $52.83	2 64	
CR.		
By exonerations		2 26
" 5 per cent. off $110.36		5 51
" 3 " " for collecting $110.36		3 31
" 5 per cent. for collecting $89.68		4 48
" Treasurer's receipts		189 38
	204 94	204 94

Account of J. A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Duplicate. Tax 3 mills.

DR.		
To amount of Duplicate	$202 30	
" 5 per cent. additional on $52.83	2 64	
CR.		
By exonerations		2 26
" 5 per cent. off $110.36		5 51
" 3 " " for collecting $110.36		3 31
" 5 per cent. for collecting $89.68		4 48
" Treasurer's receipts		189 38
	204 94	204 94

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.		
To amount from 1894-5	$107 98	
" " " collector	189 38	
" " " licenses	50	
" " " lime sold	6 25	
" " " J. A. Toomey error in 1894	05	
" " transferred from special fund	100 00	
CR.		
By vouchers		364 49
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		7 29
Balance Dr.		32 38
	404 16	404 16
To balance in treasury.	32 38	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Special Fund.

DR.		
To amount from 1894-5	$122 86	
" " " collector	189 38	
" " " state tax	95	
" " " J. A. Toomey error in 1894	05	
CR.		
By vouchers		137 50
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		2 75
" state tax		95
" amount transferred to borough fund		100 00
Balance Dr		72 04
	313 24	313 24
To balance in treasury.	72 04	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness	$125 00

ASSETS.

Amount in treasurer's hands, borough fund		32 38
Amount in treasurer's hands, special fund		72 04
	125 00	104 42
Liabilties in excess of assets.	20 58	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 9th day of March, A. D., 1896.

J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
Auditors.

Ties, - Ties, Ties!

Yes, we will take Rock Oak and White Oak Ties, and will advance goods on them and make prompt returns and payment as soon as they are inspected and paid for. For any further information concerning ties call and see us.

Remember

We carry the largest and most complete stock of merchandise in this part of the county.

Fresh Meat,

Hard, Soft, Cannel

COAL

Constantly on hand.

Respectfully,

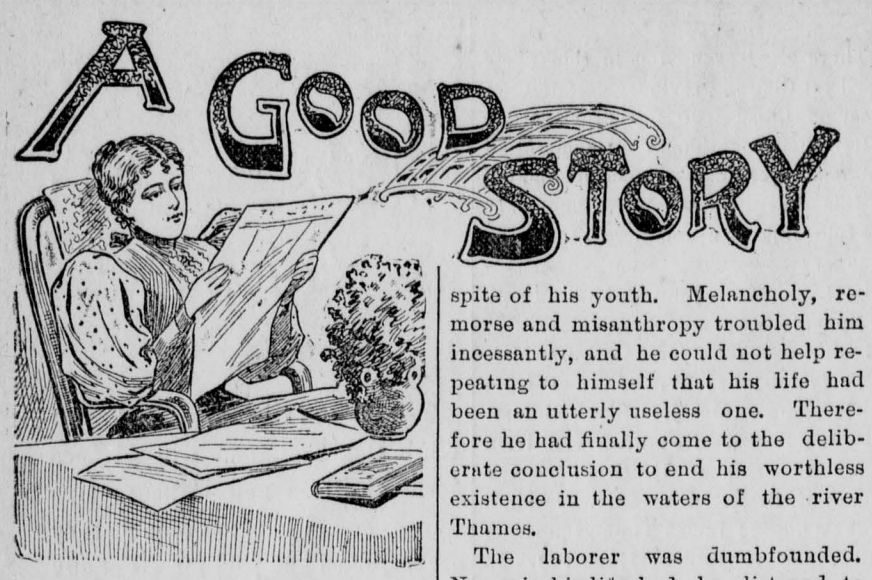
A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & S



NEVER DESPAIR.

Who has not heard or read about London bridge, that famous thoroughfare of England's busiest centre of traffic, of its endless stream of humanity passing to and fro in their daily pursuits, of innumerable tales of woe, of lives lost, misspent and forlorn, of tragedies, occurring only to be at once forgotten and followed by more startling crimes, the inevitable result and outcome of everyday life in the English metropolis—the seat of untold wealth and untold misery—that unrolls before us the depths of human nature, only too often in their most revolting form?

It was a dark and foggy evening. The hour when the tired toilers seek the comfort of their fireside, when everybody goes to his home—provided he has a home—has come and gone. Suddenly two pedestrians approaching from opposite directions came to a sudden and rather unpleasant collision on the bridge. One of them, young, and dressed in the height of fashion, had come from the aristocratic regions of the West End, while the other, who had approached from the laboring districts of Southwark was much older and was poorly clad.

"Zounds, sir," exclaimed the younger of the two, "your cranium is not exactly bolstered up with springs, I assure you. Why could you not get out of the way when you saw me approach?"

The other, evidently a laborer, shrugged his shoulders and threw a longing look across the railing to the dark waters of the Thames below.

"Where were you going post haste?" continued the first speaker, noticing the man's dejected attitude.

"There!" came the hoarse answer, pointing down to the river.

"There? Well, my man, our road is the same. Take me with you!"

The poor laborer cast a surprised look at the well-dressed young man.

"You?" he said. "You to go down there? Impossible! What has put such a dreadful thought into your head? You are surely not suffering from want; you cannot possibly know the sorrow and the misery that is the poor man's portion? You look like a rich man, you have youth besides—consequently you are happy and to be envied!"

"Wrong, my friend, altogether wrong. Wealth is not always akin to happiness," responded the young man. "Come, rouse yourself, I can see things also have gone wrong with you; walk with me a short distance and let me explain."

Strange! Here were two persons who had not even known of each other's existence five minutes before, but withal, they found themselves drawn toward one another by that sympathetic flash which so often influences our destinies.

Peaceably and contentedly they walked side by side, while the rich man poured his heart out to his poor companion, telling him with impulsive words that he led anything but a happy life, although possessing everything that usually goes to make life worth living. He was a bachelor who had inherited great wealth from his uncle. He had drained the pleasure cup of all kinds of amusements, had kept servants, horses and carriages; numberless friends had congregated at his splendidly furnished apartments and in his country residences; he had even widely speculated without rhyme or reason in Lombard street, but won in spite of his folly; he had traveled, he had celebrated orgies, he had lived like a sybarite and thrown away his [illegible] with both hands and now he [illegible] life, satiated and blase in spite of his youth. Melancholy, remorse and misanthropy troubled him incessantly, and he could not help repeating to himself that his life had been an utterly useless one. Therefore he had finally come to the deliberate conclusion to end his worthless existence in the waters of the river Thames.

The laborer was dumbfounded. Never in his life had he listened to such a queer tale.

"How incomprehensible!" he exclaimed. "My life tells exactly the opposite story. I am very poor, have an ailing wife and seven children, and, alas, no food for them; thus far I have honestly and tirelessly tried to make the two ends meet—in a manner—by hard work, but a few days ago I lost my place in the factory on account of the dull times. I cannot witness the misery at home any longer: it tears my heart to look at my starving loved ones: and though my poor, suffering wife tries hard to console me and to give me courage, bidding me not to despair, I see no escape. I have no hope left and am resolved to put an end to my miserable existence. May God in His infinite mercy have pity on my family!"

"Poor fellow!" The rich young man's countenance was full of deep felt pity and unbidden tears gathered in his eyes. Such a tale he had never heard, never dreamt of amid the affluence of his surroundings.

"Now I know that there are people in this world who are a great deal more unhappy than I considered myself to be, fool that I was," he reflected.

"But cheer up, man, there is help in a case like yours. Come, lead the way, take me to your house. I guess I can end your troubles, and as far as the—the—jumping into the Thames is concerned, I think there is no special hurry about it, do you?"

A cab soon brought the two former candidates for self-destruction to the dirty narrow lanes of the workingmen's quarter in Southwark, where it stopped in front of a tumble-down cottage. Poverty and want stared at them from every nook and corner as the master of the house and his young companion entered a small but tidy and scrupulously clean room. A group of children of a pronounced blonde type had hardly recognized their father when they ran up to them and pitifully begged for bread. Her eyes, red and swollen from crying, her body emaciated from want and sickness, the mother painfully tried to rise from her work, as soon as she beheld the aristocratic looking stranger, aided by her 17-year-old daughter Mary.

The young man was shocked when he beheld this scene of what appeared to be unmerited but great misery. But when his sympathetic and astonished gaze full of pity, had fastened itself upon the face and figure of the beautiful blue-eyed, slender blonde girl he gave a start of genuine surprise. Full of a generous impulse and quickly resolved, he grabbed the laborer by the hand, exclaiming:

"Cheer up, I shall be back in an hour," he explained, and left before the family had time to recover from their astonishment over the unexpected visitor.

All the father was able to do in reply to the many questions of his wife and children was to console and cheer them in a half-hearted manner. But he said nothing about his suicidal intentions or about the strange meeting that had prevented their consummation.

Suddenly the door opened once more to admit the man who was uppermost in their thoughts. Behind him appeared two servants carrying baskets filled with choice eatables, which they deposited upon the table and at once withdrew.

The young man walked up to the astonished and speechless laborer, saying in tremulous tones:

"My friend, tonight you have saved my life. Let me offer you and yours a small token of my gratitude. Do me the honor to accept what I brought you, also this sum of money. And now, cheer up, for you will have no more worries if I can help it."

All shed tears of joy. Again and again they showered blessings and expressions of their overwhelming gratitude upon their noble benefactor; but when Mary approached him to kiss his hand for saving the mother, whose life was fast ebbing away from sheer want and ailment, he drew back, saying:

"My friend! I have more to tell you. My name is John Graham, and, as I have already informed you, I have inherited great wealth. But I have no peaceful home, my life is not a regulated one. When an hour ago I left you I went to the next police station, to find out all I could about you, also to your former employer, and to the clergyman of this district. I have heard nothing but good spoken of you, especially so and in the highest degree, of your daughter Mary, for whom I should like to care exclusively, if you will let me."

These gracious words were followed by silence, unbroken but for the sobbing of Mary's mother, who finally remarked with suppressed tears choking her utterance, that Mary was her sole dependence for the household work, that she alone cared for the little ones when their father was away at his work, and she, the mother, sick in her bed, that Mary had never worked away from home, and was hardly in a fit condition to be employed elsewhere.

"Employment? A position? My dear madam, you have altogether misconstrued my meaning. Nothing is further removed from my thoughts than a desire to see your daughter work for others. I want her for my own, for my wife! I could not pay the debt of gratitude which I owe the family of the man who preserved my life more appropriately than to henceforth keep want and distress from their home. And on the other hand, what better compensation could I ask in return than the permission that would give me the right to do so by making your beautiful daughter my wife, providing she shares my love and is willing to make me the happiest of men!"

Of course there was no objection, and a few weeks later the marriage took place. Two men, tired of life, were fated to become the preservers of two families who henceforth led a happy and useful existence.

The young couple founded an asylum for poor laborers. If you, fair reader, ever go to London, and while "doing" the town should have a chance to visit this institute, over the main entrance to which is the motto "Never Despair," you will surely have no difficulty to recognize the gray-haired superintendent as one of the heroes of this true tale, the old laborer, and by his side his now fully recuperated wife, trying to do all the good in their power to those in need.—From the French.

Chinatown's Star Attraction.

The star attraction of Chinatown, San Francisco, is no more. Blind Annie is dead. For twelve years the old Chinese woman has held her court in the filthiest hut down the filthiest alley in Chinatown. There every celebrity that has visited California for the last decade has made a pilgrimage to Blind Annie and her cats. For years the old woman has not moved from the hovel. She was said to have been the first Chinese woman to come to California. Whether she was that or not, she was among the first, reaching here in 1851, in the Chinese bloom of fresh fourteen. Woman, white or yellow, were rare in those days, and an enterprising merchant bought Annie for $2,500 and made her his wife. Toward the end of her life she became quite helpless, and her animals deserted her. Only one yellow dog sat out the death-watch beside his benefactress. The last great visitor she had was Paderewski, who saw her twelve hours before she died, and gave her a five-dollar gold piece.—Harper's Weekly.

His Wife's Refuge.

Mr. Starzenstripes—It's all very well for you to want our Mary to marry a British duke, but what would she do in case of war?

Mrs. Starzenstripes—What would any wife do in case of war? Go back to her mother, of course.—New York World.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Secretary Olney has demanded from the Spanish authorities transcripts of the appeal papers in the case of Julio Sanguily, sentenced to life imprisonment in Africa for conspiracy against the peace of Spain.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing Benjamin Harrison to accept medals from Spain and Brazil.

Orders have been issued by the War Department to break up the army purchasing station at Los Angeles, Cal. Major William A. Elderkin, the commissary in charge, has been ordered to San Antonio, Texas, to take charge of that station.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds unanimously ordered a favorable report to be made on Representative Quigg's bill to build a $4,000,000 Custom House in New York on the site of the present building.

Senator Hill has given notice of an amendment he proposes to offer to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating $117,200 to be used in making the proposed changes to the widening and deepening of Wallabout Channel, in Brooklyn, the said channel to be 300 feet wide and twenty feet deep.

The Treasury Department monthly circulation statement shows a trifling decrease in the circulation last month, amounting to only $112,594. The conspicuous changes were decreases of $8,170,091 in greenback circulation, $2,345,584 in silver Treasury notes and $1,496,947 in silver dollars and minor silver coin.

Mr. Call introduced in the Senate a joint resolution providing for forcible intervention by this country in the Cuban insurrection.

The President has approved the bill removing the disabilities of United States Army and Navy officers who served under the Confederate Government.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of William A. Little, of Georgia, to be Assistant Attorney-General, vice John I. Hall, resigned.

President Cleveland has approved the act to grant condemned cannon and cannon balls to the Thirteenth and Forty-third Separate Companies, National Guard of New York.

Secretary Olney called a meeting of diplomats to consider the future of the Bureau of American Republics.

Domestic.

Diamond thieves raided the Flagler hotels, on the east coast of Florida, securing gems valued at nearly $30,000. The heaviest loser is said to be Mrs. Henry M. Cutting, of New York.

By the burning of the training stables at the Buffalo (N. Y.) Driving Park twenty valuable horses were burned to death.

Flames destroyed the spring factory of Washburn & Moen at Lake Quinsigamond, Mass., causing a loss of $175,000.

Emanuel Ninger, of Flagtown, N. J., has made a full confession to the secret service officers of his manufacture of the pen and ink counterfeit Treasury notes.

Arthur Bradley killed Richard Ingram in a ring fight near Haverhill, Mass. The men were friends.

Prominent steel manufacturers met in New York City and agreed upon an advance in prices.

The revenues of the General Postoffice in New York City for the year ending March 31, 1896, were $7,681,788.86. For the fiscal year 1893, the greatest previous year on record, the revenues from this source amounted to $7,369,260.52.

Mrs. Annie Morton, Assistant Postmistress at West Newfield, Me., accused of the embezzlement of Postoffice funds, pleaded guilty and was held for the May Grand Jury.

A well-dressed man, about forty years of age, committed suicide by jumping from the Adams street bridge, Chicago. He arrived in the city a few minutes before at the Union Depot. Hundreds of persons saw him.

At D. E. Nelson's home, near Paris, Ky., a pet lamb butted a two-year-old child into the fire and the child burned to death.

A rich strike of gold was made in the old Rawhide Mine, in Tuolumne County, Cal.

Two boilers in the Planters' Oil Mill, Greenville, Miss., exploded, wrecking the mill property and causing the death of four colored men and one white man and the serious injury of half a dozen others.

The boiler of a portable sawmill owned by Frederick Groves, of Miamiville, Ohio, and situated on the Woodville Pike, four miles north of Milford, exploded. Two men were killed and three injured, one fatally and the others seriously.

Emanuel Ninger, for seventeen years known to the Secret Service men only as "Jim the Penman," because all his work of counterfeiting $50, $20 and $10 notes was done with the pen, has been captured. He bought a farm at Flagtown, Somerset County, N. J., about five years ago.

Five train robbers fought officers in Bremen, Ind., who shot one of them and captured another.

Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, arrived in New York City.

Colonel Henry H. Lyman was confirmed by the New York Senate as State Excise Commissioner.

A broken strand caused two series of collisions on the Broadway cable road, New York City, during the evening rush hour. Cars were telescoped and five persons were seriously injured.

Edward Knauppe, a saloonkeeper, whose home is in Lockbourne, Ohio, shot Mrs. Frances Russ, mortally wounding her, and then blew out his brains with the same weapon.

At Augusta, Ga., Secretary Hoke Smith and ex-Speaker Crisp debated for three hours on the financial question. The champions of each assert victory.

A waterspout in Turkey Cove, Va., drowned four children. In Russell County, Virginia, Charles Holt and child and John Jenkins and two children were drowned.

The Missouri Supreme Court affirmed the verdict and sentence against the Taylor brothers, convicted at Carrollton, Mo., of the murder of the Meeks family. They will be hanged April 30.

The railroad station at Gate City, Va., in which were the express, telegraph and ticket offices, was struck by lightning and burned. The loss is heavy, as the station contained a great many goods.

Foreign Notes.

A despatch from Suakim, Egypt, says that a body of friendly Arabs have routed the dervishes near Abu Hamed, killing several of them.

Spanish warships prevented the landing in Cuba of filibusters on board the American schooner Martha, which was driven back to Key West, Fla.

A disturbance was created in a Barcelona (Spain) theatre by cries of "Long live free Cuba!" Two arrests were made.

England is reported to have concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain.

The French Senate, by a vote of 157 to 77, refused to declare confidence in the Bourgeois Ministry.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

14

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.32 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	21,196
Condensed milk, gals	194
Cream, gals	374

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras	$ —	@$	21
Firsts	19	@	20
Thirds to seconds	13	@	18
State—Fancy	19	@	20
Welsh tubs—Fancy	18½	@	19
Western Im. Creamery	12	@	16½
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, firsts	12	@	13

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10	@	10¼
Full cream, good to prime	9½	@	9¾
State Factory—Part skims, large	3	@	5½
Part skims, small	—	@	—
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	12
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	12½
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	11½
Southern—Best	—	@	11
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	25	@	29

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	—	@	1 20
Medium, 1895, choice	1 17½	@	1 20
Pea, 1895, choice	—	@	1 12½
Red kidney, 1895, choice	1 00	@	1 02½
White kidney, 1895, choice	1 25	@	1 30
Black turtle soup, 1895	1 30	@	1 35
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs	1 82½	@	1 85
Green peas, bbls	—	@	80

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Oranges, Cal., ₱ box	3 50	@	4 00
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	7	@	15
State, ₱ basket	7	@	15
Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Greening	3 50	@	4 50
Baldwin	3 00	@	3 50
Cranberries, Jersey, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 00
Strawberries, Fla., ₱ qt	15	@	45

HOPS.

State—1895, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	8
1895, common to fair	3½	@	5½
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	7
Common to prime	3½	@	6½
Old odds, 1893	1½	@	2½

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	95	@	1 00
Clover mixed	70	@	82½
Straw—Long rye	85	@	95
Oat	—	@	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State Rose, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Maine Hebron, ₱ sack	1 25	@	1 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 50
Cabbage, ₱ crate	2 50	@	3 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Yellow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	1 00
Carrots	75	@	1 25
Turnips, Russia	1 00	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₱ case	1 50	@	3 50
Lettuce, ₱ basket	1 00	@	3 50
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	3 00
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, ₱ crate	2 00	@	4 00
Beets, ₱ crate	—	@	1 25
Kale, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz bunches	3 00	@	7 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	11½
Chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	40

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Chickens, Phila. broilers, pair	18	@	20
Western, dry picked	10	@	10½
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	10½
Ducks, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Geese, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	2 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	4 20	@	4 45
Spring Patents	3 65	@	3 80
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	80½
May	—	@	70
Corn—No. 2	—	@	37½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	26
Track, White	24	@	28
Rye—Carlots	42	@	43
Barley—Malting	40	@	45
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	3 50	@	4 50
Clover	6 25	@	8 25
Lard—City steam	—	@	4.90c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	7¼
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	5½	@	9
Country dressed	4	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 35	@	5 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 20	@	4 60
Dressed	4½	@	6½

MENELEK GOES BACK TO SHOA.

The Abyssinian King Takes 2000 Italian Prisoners With Him.

It is learned that King Menelek, of Abyssinia, and all of his chiefs, except the Ras of Tigre, have retreated, their provisions having given out. This report is confirmed by later advices, which add that Menelek will spend the Abyssinian Easter at Magdala, and will thence proceed to Shoa (the extreme south of Abyssinia), where he will pass the rainy season. All of his troops will rest until October.

The rains have already begun upon the high plateaus, and it is expected that communication with the Tigre province will soon be interrupted. It is believed that all of the Italian troops will withdraw to Massowah.

Two thousand Italians who were captured by Menelek's forces have been taken to Shoa, where Major Salsa, the Italian officer who was sent to treat with the Abyssinian King, and Menelek will continue the negotiations for peace and the ransom of the prisoners.

Great feastings have been organized in Shoa in view of the return of Menelek, who was expected to arrive there by Whitsuntide.

Fatal Explosion on a Monitor.

The Chilean monitor Huascar, fresh from the new dry dock in Talcahuano, arrived at Valparaiso. Scarcely had she cast anchor when a dreadful disaster occurred on board. Without warning the main steam pipe of the vessel burst, killing eight of the crew and probably fatally injuring four others.

Boers to Help England.

Advices from South Africa confirm the report that the Transvaal Government has offered Great Britain the assistance of the burgher forces against the Matabeles.

A Menace to New York's Health.

Chief Bonner, of the Fire Department, says there are 5000 unsafe water tanks upon house-tops in New York City.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Prodigal's Return."

TEXT: "I will arise and go to my father." —Luke xv., 18.

There is nothing like hunger to take the energy out of a man. A hungry man can toil neither with pen nor hand nor foot. There has been many an army defeated not so much for lack of ammunition as for lack of bread. It was that fact that took the fire out of this young man of the text. Storm and exposure will wear out any man's life in time, but hunger makes quick work. The most awful cry ever heard on earth is the cry for bread. A traveler tells us that in Asia Minor there are trees which bear fruit looking very much like the long bean of our time. It is called the carob. Once in awhile the people, reduced to destitution, would eat these carobs, but generally the carobs—the beans spoken of here in the text—were thrown only to the swine, and they crunched them with great avidity. But this young man of my text could not even get them without stealing them. So one day, amid the swine troughs, he begins to soliloquize. He says: "These are no clothes for a rich man's son to wear. This is no kind of business for a Jew to be engaged in, feeding swine. I'll go home. I'll go home. I will arise and go to my father."

I know there are a great many people who try to throw a fascination, a romance, a halo, about sin: but, notwithstanding all that Lord Byron and George Sand have said in regard to it, it is a mean, low, contemptible business, and putting food and fodder into the troughs of a herd of iniquities that root and wallow in the soul of man is a very poor business for men and women intended to be sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, and when this young man resolved to go home it was a very wise thing for him to do, and the only question is whether we will follow him. Satan promises large wages if we will serve him, but he clothes his victims with rags, and he pinches them with hunger, and when they start out to do better he sets after them all the bloodhounds of hell. Satan comes to us to-day, and he promises all luxuries and emoluments if we will only serve him. Liar, down with thee to the pit! "The wages of sin is death." Oh, the young man of the text was wise when he utterrd the resolution, "I will arise and go to my father!" In the time of Mary, the persecutor, a persecutor came to a Christian woman who had hidden in her house for the Lord's sake one of Christ's servants, and the persecutor said, "Where is that heretic?" The Christian woman said, "You open that trunk, and you will see the heretic." The persecutor opened the trunk, and on the top of the linen of the trunk he saw a glass. He said, "There is no heretic here." "Ah!" she said. "You look in the glass, and you will see the heretic."

As I take up the mirror of God's word today I would that instead of seeing the prodigal of the text we might see ourselves—our want, our wandering, our sin, our lost condition, so that we might be as wise as this young man was and say, "I will arise and go to my father." The resolution of this text was formed in a disgust at his present circumstances. If this young man had been by his employer set to culturing flowers, or training vines over an arbor, or keeping an account of the pork market, or overseeing other laborers, he would not have thought of going home—if he had had his pockets full of money; if he had been able to say: "I have $1000 now of my own. What's the use of my going back to my father's house? Do you think I'm going back to apologize to the old man? Why, he would put me on the limits. He would not have going on around the old place such conduct as I have been engaged in. I won't go home. There is no reason why I should go home. I have plenty of money, plenty of pleasant surroundings. Why should I go home?" Ah, it was his pauperism, it was his beggary! He had to go home. Some man comes and says to me; "Why do you talk about the ruined state of the human soul? Why don't you speak about the progress of the nineteenth century and talk of something more exhilarating?" It is for this reason: A man never wants the gospel until he realizes he is in a famine struck State. Suppose I should come to you in your home, and you are in good, sound, robust health, and I should begin to talk about medicines, and about how much better this medicine is than that, and some other medicine than some other medicine, and talk about this physician and that physician. After awhile you would get tired, and you would say: "I don't want to hear about medicines. Why do you talk to me of physicians? I never have a doctor." But suppose I come into your house, and I find you severely sick and I know the medicines that will cure you, and I know the physician who is skillful enough to meet your case. You say: "Bring on all that medicine; bring on that physician. I am terribly sick, and I want help." If I come to you, and you feel you are all right in body, and all right in mind, and all right in soul, you have need of nothing, but suppose I have persuaded you that the leprosy of sin is upon you, the worst of all sickness. Oh, then you say, "Bring me that balm of the gospel; bring me that divine medicament; bring me Jesus Christ."

"But," says some one in the audience, "how do you know that we are in a ruined condition by sin?" Well, I can prove it in two ways, and you may have your choice. I can prove it either by the statements of men or by the statement of God. Which shall it be? You say, "Let us have the statement of God." Well, He says in one place, "The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." He says in another place, "What is man that he should be clean, and he which is born of woman that he should be righteous?" He says in another place, "There is none that doeth good—no, not one." He says in another place, "As by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men, for that all had sinned." "Well," you say, "I am willing to acknowledge that, but why should I take the particular rescue that you propose?" This is the reason: "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." This is the reason: "There is one name given under heaven among men whereby they may be saved." Then there are a thousand voices here ready to say: "Well, I am ready to accept this help of the gospel. I would like to have this divine cure. How shall I go to work?" Let me say that a mere whim, an undefined longing amounts to nothing. You must have a stout, a tremendous resolution like this young man of the text when he said, "I will arise and go to my father." "Oh," says some man, "how do I know my father wants me? How do I know if I go back I would be received?" "Oh," says some man, "you don't know where I have been. You don't know how far I have wandered. You wouldn't talk that way to me if you knew all the iniquities I have committed." What is that flutter among the angels of God? What is that horseman running with quick dispatch? It is news! It is news! Christ has found the lost.

Nor angels can their joy contain,
But kindle with new fire.
The sinner lost is found, they sing,
And strike the sounding lyre.

When Napoleon talked of going into Italy, they said: "You can't get there. If you knew what the Alps were, you wouldn't talk about it or think about it. You can't get your ammunition wagons over the Alps." Then Napoleon rose in his stirrups, and, waving his hand toward the mountains, he said: "There shall be no Alps!" That wonderful pass was laid out which has been the wonderment of all the years since—the wonderment of all engineers. And you tell me there are such mountains of sin between your soul and God there is no mercy. Then I see Christ waving His hand toward the mountains. I hear Him say, "I will come over the mountains of thy sin and the hills of thine iniquity." There shall be no Pyrenees; there shall be no Alps.

Again, I notice that this resolution of the young man of my text was founded in sorrow at his misbehavior. It was not mere physical plight. It was grief that he had so maltreated his father. It is a sad thing after a father has done everything for a child to have that child ungrateful.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child.

That is Shakespeare. "A foolish son is the heaviness of his mother." That is the Bible. Well, my friends, have not some of us been cruel prodigals? Have we not maltreated our Father? And such a Father! Three times a day has He fed thee. He has poured sunlight into thy day, and at night kindled up all the street lamps of heaven. With what varieties of apparel He hath clothed thee for the seasons. Whose eye watches thee? Whose hand defends thee? Whose heart sympathizes with thee? Who gave you your children? Who is guarding your loved ones departed? Such a Father! So loving, so kind. If He had been a stranger, if He had forsaken us, if He had flagellated us, if He had pounded us and turned us out of doors on the commons, it would not have been so wonderful—our treatment of Him—but He is a Father, so loving, so kind, and yet how many of us for our wanderings have never apologized! If we say anything that hurts our friend's feelings, if we do anything that hurts the feelings of those in whom we are interested, how quickly we apologize! We can scarcely wait until we get pen and paper to write a letter of apology. How easy is it for any one who is intelligent, right hearted, to write an apology or make an apology! We apologize for wrongs done to our fellows, but some of us perhaps have committed ten thousand times ten thousand wrongs against God and never apologized.

I remark still further that this resolution of the text was founded in a feeling of homesickness. I do not know how long this young man, how many months, how many years, he had been away from his father's house, but there is something about the reading of my text that makes me think he was homesick. Some of you know what that feeling is. Far away from home sometimes, surrounded by everything bright and pleasant—plenty of friends—you have said, "I would give the world to be home tonight." Well, this young man was homesick for his father's house. I have no doubt when he thought of his father's house he said, "Now perhaps father may not be living." We read nothing in this story—this parable—founded on everyday life; we read nothing about the mother. It says nothing about going home to her. I think she was dead. I think she had died of a broken heart at his wanderings, or perhaps he had gone into dissipation from the fact that he could not remember a loving and sympathetic mother. A man never gets over having lost his mother. Nothing said about her, but he is homesick for his father's house. He thought he would just like to go and walk around the old place. He thought he would just like to go and see if things were as they used to be. Many a man after having been off a long while has gone home and knocked at the door, and a stranger has come. It is the old homestead, but a stranger comes to the door. He finds out father is gone, and mother is gone, and brothers and sisters are all gone. I think this young man of the text said to himself, "Perhaps father may be dead." Still, he starts to find out. He is homesick. Are there any here to-day homesick for God, homesick for heaven?

A sailor, after having been long on the sea, returned to his father's house, and his mother tried to persuade him not to go away again. She said: "Now, you had better stay at home. Don't go away. We don't want you to go. You will have it a great deal better here." But it made him angry. The night before he went away again to sea he heard his mother praying in the next room, and that made him more angry. He went far out on the sea, and a storm came up, and he was ordered to very perilous duty, and he ran up the rat-lines, and amid the shrouds of the ship he heard the voice that he had heard in the next room. He tried to whistle it off, he tried to rally his courage, but he could not silence the voice he had heard in the next room, and there in the storm and darkness he said: "O Lord, what a wretch I have been! What a wretch I am! Help me just now, Lord God." And I thought in this assemblage to-day there may be some who may have the memory of a father's petition or a mother's prayer pressing mightily upon the soul, and that this hour they may make the same resolution I find in my text, saying, "I will arise and go to my father."

A lad at Liverpool went out to bathe; went out into the sea, went out too far, got beyond his depth, and he floated far away. A ship bound for Dublin came along and took him on board. Sailors are generally very generous fellows, and one gave him a cap, and another gave him a jacket, and another gave him shoes. A gentleman passing along on the beach at Liverpool found the lad's clothes and took them home, and the father was heartbroken, the mother was heartbroken, at the loss of their child. They had heard nothing from him day after day, and they ordered the usual mourning for the sad event. But the lad took ship from Dublin and arrived in Liverpool the very day the mourning arrived. He knocked at the door. The father was overjoyed and the mother was overjoyed at the return of their lost son. Oh, my friends, have you waded out too deep? Have you waded down into sin? Have you waded from the shore? Will you come back? When you come back, will you come in the rags of your sin, or will you come robed in the Saviour's righteousness? I believe the latter. Go home to your God to-day. He is waiting for you. Go home!

But I remark the characteristic of this resolution was, it was immediately put into execution. The context says, "He arose and came to his father." The trouble in nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand is that our resolutions amount to nothing because we make them for some distant time. If I resolve to become a Christian next year, that amounts to nothing at all. If I resolve at the service this day to become a Christian, that amounts to nothing at all. If I resolve after I go home to-day to yield my heart to God, that amounts to nothing at all. The only kind of resolution that amounts to anything is the resolution that is immediately put into execution.

There is a man who had the typhoid fever. He said: "Oh, if I could get over this terrible distress, if this fever should depart, if I could be restored to health, I would all the rest of my life serve God." The fever departed. He got well enough to walk around the block. He got well enough to go over to business. He is well to-day—as well as he ever was. Where is the broken vow? There is a man who said long ago, "If I could live to the year 1896, by that time I will have my business matters all arranged, and I will have time to attend to religion, and I will be a good, thorough, consecrated Christian." The year 1896 has come. January, February, March, April—a third of the year gone. Where is your broken vow? "Oh," says some man, "I'll attend to that when I get my character fixed up, when I can get over my evil habits. I am now given to strong drink." Or, says the man, "I am given to uncleanliness." Or, says the man, "I am given to dishonesty. When I get over my present habits, then I'll be a thorough Christian." My brother, you will get worse and worse until Christ takes you in hand. "Not the righteous, sinners Jesus came to call." Oh, but you say, "I agree with you in all that, but I must put it off a little longer." Do you know there were many who came just as near as you are to the kingdom of God and never entered it? I was at Easthampton, and I went into the cemetery to look around, and in that cemetery there are twelve graves side by side—the graves of sailors. This crew, some years ago, in a ship went into the breakers at Amagansett, about three miles away. My brother, then preaching at Easthampton, had been at the burial. These men of the crew came very near being saved. The people from Amagansett saw the vessel and they shot rockets and they sent ropes from the shore, and these poor fellows got into the boat and they pulled mightily for the shore, but just before they got to the shore the rope snapped and the boat capsized, and they were lost, their bodies afterward washed upon the beach. Oh, what a solemn day it was—I have been told of it by my brother—when these twelve men lay at the foot of the pulpit, and he read over them the funeral service. They came very near shore—within shouting distance of the shore—yet did not arrive on solid land. There are some men who come almost to the shore of God's mercy, but not quite, not quite. To be almost saved is to be lost.

I will tell you of two prodigals—the one that got back and the other that did not get back. In Richmond there is a very prosperous and beautiful home in many respects. A young man wandered off from that home. He wandered very far into sin. They heard of him after, but he was always on the wrong track. He would not go home. At the door of that beautiful home one night there was a great outcry. The young man of the house ran down to open the door to see what was the matter. It was midnight. The rest of the family were asleep. There were the wife and children of this prodigal young man. The fact was he had come home and driven them out. He said: "Out of this house! Away with these children! I will dash their brains out! Out into the storm!" The mother gathered them up and fled. The next morning the brother, the young man who had staid at home, went out to find this prodigal brother and son, and he came to where he was and saw the young man wandering up and down in front of the place where he had been staying, and the young man who had kept his integrity said to the older brother: "Here, what does all this mean? What is the matter with you? Why do you act in this way?" The prodigal looked at him and said: "Who am I? Who do you take me to be?" He said, "You are my brother." "No, I am not. I am a brute. Have you seen anything of my wife and children? Are they dead? I drove them out last night in the storm. I am a brute. John, do you think there is any help for me? Do you think I will ever get over this life of dissipation?" He said, "John, there is one thing that will stop this." The prodigal ran his finger across his throat and said: "That will stop it, and I will stop it before night. Oh, my brain! I can stand it no longer." That prodigal never got home. But I will tell you of a prodigal that did get home. In England two young men started from their father's house and went down to Portsmouth—I have been there—a beautiful seaport. Some of you have been there. The father could not pursue his children—for some reason he could not leave home—and so he wrote a letter down to Mr. Griffin, saying:

"Mr. Griffin, I wish you would go and see my two sons. They have arrived in Portsmouth, and they are going to take ship and going away from home. I wish you would persuade them back.

Mr. Griffin went and tried to persuade them back. He persuaded one to go. He went with very easy persuasion, because he was very homesick already. The other young man said: "I will not go. I have had enough of home. I'll never go home." "Well," said Mr. Griffin, "then if you won't go home, I'll get you a respectable position on a respectable ship." "No, you won't," said the prodigal. "No, you won't. I am going as a private sailor, as a common sailor; that will plague my father most, and what will do most to tantalize and worry him will please me best." Years passed on, and Mr. Griffin was seated in his study one day when a messenger came to him, saying there was a young man in irons on a ship at the dock—a young man condemned to death—who wished to see this clergyman. Mr. Griffin went down to the dock and went on shipboard. The young man said to him, "You don't know me, do you?" "No," he said, "I don't know you." "Why, don't you remember that young man you tried to persuade to go home and he wouldn't go?" "Oh, yes," said Mr. Griffin. "Are you that man?" "Yes, I am that man," said the other. "I would like to have you pray for me. I have committed murder, and I must die. But I don't want to go out of the world until some one prays for me. You are my father's friend, and I would like to have you pray for me."

Mr. Griffin went from judicial authority to judicial authority to get that young man's pardon. He slept not night nor day. He went from influential person to influential person until in some way he got that young man's pardon. He came down on the dock, and as he arrived on the dock with the pardon the father came. He had heard that his son, under a disguised name, had been committing crime and was going to be put to death. So Mr. Griffin and the father went on ship's deck, and at the very moment Mr. Griffin offered the pardon to the young man the old father threw his arms around the son's neck, and the son said: "Father, I have done very wrong, and I am very sorry. I wish I had never broken your heart. I am very sorry!" "Oh," said the father, "don't mention it. It won't make any difference now. It is all over. I forgive you, my son." And he kissed him and kissed him and kissed him. To-day I offer you the pardon of the gospel—full pardon, free pardon. I do not care what your crime has been. Though you say you have committed a crime against God, against your own soul, against your fellow man, against your family, against the day of judgment, against the cross of Christ—whatever your crime has been, here is pardon, full pardon, and the very moment you take that pardon your Heavenly Father throws His arms round about you and says: "My son, I forgive you. It is all right. You are as much in My favor now as if you had never sinned." Oh, there is joy on earth and joy in heaven. Who will take the Father's embrace?

Dervishes Defy British Tactics.

The dervishes, against whom the British have declared war in the Soudan, are now able to deliver a deadly rifle fire. They will combine European tactics with the formidable onsets of cavalry and spearmen in the old style. A correspondent declares that the British tactics of forming squares and awaiting the shock of battle will not do now in fighting the dervishes, and if they are followed will result in rout and ruin.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 12.

Lesson Text: "Parable of the Great Supper," Luke xiv., 15-24—Golden Text: Luke xiv., 17—Commentary.

15. "And when one of them that sat at meat with Him heard these things he said unto Him, Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God." Jesus was dining with one of the chief Pharisees on the Sabbath day (verse 1), and, although He knew that they only invited Him in order to watch Him with evil intent, yet He accepted the invitation. He had no fear of man. He lived only to glorify God. He never said anything in secret, but always openly (John viii., 20). In this house He healed a man who had the dropsy. He then taught humility to those who loved the best places. Afterward He advised His host to do good to those who could not return the compliment rather than to those who could, for thus he would be recompensed at the resurrection of the just—that is, of course, if he was a just man and would take part in that resurrection. This led to the remark of one of the guests as recorded in this verse. See this kingdom and eating and drinking referred to in chapter xxii., 29, 30, 16, 18; also see Rev. xix., 9; xx., 6.

16. "Then said He unto him, a certain man made a great supper and bade many." In Math. xxii., 2, which is probably a parallel illustration, He said, "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king which made a marriage for his son." In Isa. xxv., 6, the abundant provision for the future, which may well be suggestive of the present, is spoken of as "a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined." The many who are bidden are comprehended in the "whosoevers" of John iii., 16; Rom. x., 11; Rev. xxii., 17. But how shall they hear of the supper, and its abundant provision, and the great King, and His dear Son, and His great love, unless some one shall bear the tidings? Are we thinking of the hundreds of millions whose invitations are in our hands? And we are taking our own time to pass them on, and a very long time it is, and we do not seem to be in the least bit of a hurry about it.

17. "And sent his servant at supper time to say to them that were bidden, Come, for all things are now ready." An invited guest would think it strange to be required to help prepare the feast to which he had been invited, yet sinners seem to think that they must do somewhat toward their own salvation. This is all wrong, for it is as a feast fully prepared. Our Lord Jesus Christ has by His life and death and resurrection, without the least help from any man, wrought out a complete redemption for all who will accept Him, and He Himself is made unto all such "wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption" (I Cor. i., 30.) The great word for us to cry is "Come." See Isa. i., 18; lv., 1, 3; Math. xi., 28; Rev. xxii., 17.

18. "And they all, with one consent, began to make excuse." I saw an illustration of this in connection with the opening of a mission hall in a certain city which the Lord gave me the money to build. It was for the lost and the outcast from all society. We had a nice tea, with and abundance of good things for about 100 people. Free tickets had been given to as many women of the street (for it was specially for them), and they had promised to come, but when the hour had come and all things were ready, not one woman appeared. I then made a tour of the houses and saloons, and by loving entreaty obtained some; a second tour obtained some men, and a third visit some children, and so our tables were filled. I can never forget it.

19, 20. "I pray thee have me excused," or, "Therefore I cannot come," was the reply from each. How trivial the reasons! A piece of ground to be seen, some oxen to be proved, or a wife to be admired. It is not likely that a man would buy a piece of ground without first seeing it, or some oxen without first proving them, so that there seems to have been some lying back of these excuses. As to the wife, why could he not bring her with him, for a man and his wife are one, and he would be a poor specimen of a man who would accept an invitation to any place where his wife was not wanted? He is also a poor specimen of a Christian who can go where his Saviour is not wanted. An honest reply from these accusers, who evidently did not like the man who made the supper, would have been, "No; I do not care to go." They illustrate the fact that "the carnal mind is enmity against God."

21. "Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind." The servant's responsibility is to deliver his Master's message plainly, faithfully and lovingly; then tell his Master and leave results to Him. We read that the apostles told Jesus all things, both what they had done and what they had taught (Mark vi., 30). Let this be our custom, relying upon His assurance that His word will accomplish that which He pleases (Isa. lv., 11). But now notice that the servant is sent to a new lot of hearers, and are we to be ever inviting the same rebellious people, or speed the invitation to those who have not yet heard? In view of the command, "Preach the gospel to every creature!" what think you?

22. "And the servant said, Lord, it is done as Thou hast commanded, and yet there is room." The people possessing this world's goods having refused the invitation, it was next given to those who had no possessions, the poor of this world, etc., but while some of these came there was yet room, for "with the Lord there is plenteous redemption" (Ps. cxxx., 7).

23. "And the Lord said unto the servant, go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in, that My house may be filled." A yet wider range and a more urgent call. Does it not seem as if He was now urging us more than ever to enter the open doors on every side, and at least compel people to hear the glad tidings that so all whom the Father has given to Him may come to Him, and the time of the kingdom come? The portion of the chapter following our lesson teaches us how to be His true disciples. All who truly accept Him are saved by Him, but we are saved in order to become His witnesses and fellow laborers (Acts i., 8; I Cor. iii., 9), and this can be accomplished only on the lines of verses 26, 27, 33.

24. "For I say unto you that none of those men which were bidden shall taste of My supper." Compare chapter xiii., 28 and see Job xxxvi., 18. This does not leave any room for a possibility of another chance after death. While there is life on the earth in this mortal body whosoever will may come, but the soul that dies rejecting Christ cuts itself off from all hope. "Now is the accepted time."—Lesson Helper.

To Explore Labrador.

Professor C. E. Hite, of Philadelphia, is preparing to send a scientific expedition into the interior of Labrador during the coming summer. It will include representatives of Harvard, Columbia, the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa.

FIRST OF '96 ELECTIONS.

Republicans Carry Rhode Island by 10,000 Plurality.

A VERY APATHETIC CAMPAIGN.

Only Six Democrats Elected to the Legislature---The Democratic Cities Swept by the Republicans---Although He is Re-elected, Governor Lippitt's Plurality Was Reduced---The Causes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—Rhode Island yesterday elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, General Treasurer and Attorney-General. The election resulted in the usual Republican majority. The following State officers were elected: Governor, Charles Warren Lippitt; Lieutenant-Governor, E. R. Allen; Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark; Attorney-General, Edward C. Dubois.

The contest was one of the dullest campaigns in the history of the State. The total vote was somewhat larger than last year, but this was due to a movement against license in Providence.

The entire Republican State ticket is elected by something like 10,000 plurality, and the Democrats have only a small representation in the Legislature. There are eight Democrats in the present Legislature, but the next will see but six.

The city of Providence, which went Democratic last fall, goes Republican by over 2000. The same is true of the Democratic cities of Woonsocket, Newport and Central Falls. Each of these cities has a Democratic Mayor, who was elected on local issues.

The Republican campaign was fought on the issue of "Protection to American industries." The Democracy made almost no fight at all. In some of the towns the election was permitted to go by default, no candidates for the Legislature being placed in the field.

The plurality of Governor Lippitt was reduced somewhat, and this is attributable to a number of causes. In the first place, the Governor is not well liked within his own party, and in the second place, he came out for McKinley against the avowed sentiment of nearly all the prominent members of his party, as well as the rank and file.

The Assembly will be very strongly Republican in both branches. This was as expected. It was thought that the Democrats would reduce the majority of their opponents in the House of Representatives by the election of a number of members from the city. This was prevented, however, by the introduction of the license question. The liquor dealers supported the Republicans. When the Democrats heard of this they sent the word around to vote for no license, and as a result many thousand votes were piled up in favor of absolute prohibition. This was revenge to a certain extent, but the Democrats did not get the Assemblymen they expected.

In the city of Woonsocket the Democrats made a game fight and were defeated but by small pluralities. The result was the same in all the cities.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

A Great Crowd Celebrated It in the Castle Park.

The eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck was celebrated at Friedrichsruh, Germany, with great enthusiasm. The weather was clear and cold, and the sun shone bright. From the railway station, the Postoffice, the castle gates, and many private buildings flags were flying in profusion, and by noon there were many other evidences of a general celebration. Crowds of villagers and strangers assembled at the entrances to the

PRINCE BISMARCK.

castle park, which were guarded by gendarmes, who rigidly excluded the public. The bands of the Ratzeburg Chasseurs, the Hamburg Seventy-sixth Regiment, and the Altona Thirty-first Regiment arrived at 11 o'clock, at which hour a cartload of flowers arrived at the castle, together with a great number of presents for the ex-Chancellor. The mail brought a package from Naples containing a present from the Emperor.

Three special trains brought 2500 persons to take part in the torchlight procession in the evening. The paraders, with bands playing, marched to the castle and halted in front of the castle terrace. At about 8 p. m. Prince Bismarck, attired in the uniform of a cuirassier, over which he wore a gray cloak, appeared upon the terrace and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the thousands assembled to do him honor. The bands played a thanksgiving hymn, after which Herr Staelin, a merchant of Hamburg, delivered an address thanking the Prince for what he had done for Germany, which, he declared, would ever be faithfully remembered.

Prince Bismarck returned thanks in a brief address in which he quotod the words of Martin Luther that "the good will of one's neighbors is a necessity for a German Christian." Before retiring from the terrace Prince Bismarck, uncovering his head, said, in a trembling voice:

"My body is unable to stand long fatigues," and added, in faltering tones: "My heart goes out with you." At this the women sobbed, and the men cheered and shouted: "Wiedersehen," "Wiedersehen," and these cries were continued until the last of the crowd had taken their departure.

The present of Emperor William, which was forwarded by mail from Naples, consisted of a small photograph of the Emperor and his family, upon which was inscribed in pencil: "First of April, 1896. Wilhelm, Imperator, Rex."

Odds and Ends.

Fishermen on the Newfoundland Banks had a very rough experience during the late storms, and some thrilling stories are being told in Maine ports. The schooner Nourmahal arrived at Portland a few days ago after a fishing trip lasting five weeks. During only four days of that time was it possible for men to leave the schooner to set trawls. One day six men succeeded one another at the wheel in fifteen minutes. every one being compelled to quit after a minute or so, his eyes full of ice particles and his face partially frozen.

An immense bed of coal, believed to be a hundred feet thick, was struck recently at Hazleton, Pa., in a mine which was abandoned twelve years ago as worked out. The mine had not been worked much for twenty years. During war times it was one the best producers in of Pennsylvania, but the supply appeared to give out. The owners of the property decided a year ago that it might be worth while to sink a new shaft in the region, in the hope that by the use of newer methods the mine might still be made profitable. As a result of the prospecting the new seam was discovered.

Four churches on wheels, sent out and supported by the Baptist Publishing Society, are constantly travelling over the railroads in the thinly settled regions of the West, the pastor in charge ministering to the spiritual needs of people living in new settlements where there is no church, aiding poor Baptist congregations with gifts of books and the like, and doing general missionary work. The car Emmanuel reached San Francisco from the South last week and started on a tour through Oregon and Washington. It is eighty-five feet long, with the living apartments of the pastor at one end and a completely appointed church occupying the rest of the space. It contains an organ, lectern, and pulpit. The car carries Bibles in twelve languages and a large stock of hymn books and other publications. The railroads haul the cars free of charge and the telegraph and telephone companies furnish franks to the pastors in charge. No collections are made at any of the services on the cars, the society supporting the traveling churches. Whenever a likely place for missionary work is found the car is sidetracked and its presence advertised by posters, and in various other ways.

A new industry of considerable proportions in connection with the great fisheries in Albemarle Sound has sprung up lately in the shipment of sturgeon roes to Germany and Russia. The last report of the State Labor Commissioner of North Carolina shows that one hundred boats and 250 fishermen are now engaged in this branch of the fishery industry in those waters. The fishermen make an average of $50 a week during the short season. The report says that the largest fishing seins in the world are on Albemarle Sound, one being a mile and a half long. The seines are hauled in by steam power, and last season one of the big seines landed 485,000 herrings and 2,500 shad.

Japan's industrial awakening, about which some manufacturers in this country appear to be alarmed, is responsible for the closing up of an old-established industry at Milford, Conn. For a considerable period a big straw matting manufactory was in operation in that place. A short time ago it was determined to remove the entire plant and business to Kobe, Japan where labor and raw material are to be obtained at an enormous discount from the rates prevailing in Connecticut. Last week the final step in the removal was taken, and the Milford industry was closed out. The matting syndicate will, of course, sell its product in the American markets as heretofore.

A floating mining camp is now being fitted up at Ellensburg, Wash., and next spring it will ply up and down the Snake River. The camp will be perfectly appointed in every way with a full battery of mining appliances and quarters for the miners. It is being constructed on an immense flat-bottomed boat, especially built for the purpose. On the boat is a big stationary engine and boilers, dredgers, and pumps of various sizes, and all the appliances for extracting gold, and a boarding and lodging house that will accommodate at least 150 miners. The camp is an experiment by a Chicago syndicate, and it will be moved up and down the river, working the banks and bed of the stream for gold.

Teachers' Problem.

Every teacher feels that he but begins the work of education in the school room; if the wave he starts there could only be continued at home he might effect ten times as much as he would otherwise. So that the co-operation of the parents of his or her pupils is most essential. The pupil must be rightly effected; to obtain the help of parents in driving children along is rarely successful. It is well to talk over the matter of home study frankly and fearlessly; the pupils should be led to see that only a beginning of things is attempted at school, that all true scholars have done much out of school. We should not attempt to see how much work can be got out of children on school studies, but rather co-ordinate work, such as the reading of travels where geography and history are pursued.

The work proposed for out of school should be clearly designated, and, as above stated, should relate to the several studies pursued; for in general the time in school is enough if properly employed on the studies.

After our schools are started in good working order, it is now time for the teacher to visit the parents, and, in turn, the parents should visit the schools. One of the great drawbacks in our schools to-day is, that a great number of our patrons keep too distant from the schools; that they not only stay away themselves, but allow their children to be out of school.

Parents, if you want good schools, visit them, and especially show by your presence that you are really interested in the work which is being pursued. Let the teacher consider that he and the parents, whether well mated or not, are co-partners in the work of educating the children; that when he has finished with them at the end of the day they are to be in the society and under the influence of their parents for a much longer period; that if he and the parents can work together much will be accomplished; that if the parents are working against the teacher little will be effected—scarcely nothing; the parents, if properly aroused, will work with the teacher because of parental love; that finally, he, the teacher, is in the place of the parent, doing for them what the parent would if he were in the same position.

H. G. S,

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes. you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

If you want the BEST, either

TUB

or SHELL,

—CALL ON—

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.

Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

New Millinery.

New Hats

New Bonnets

Babys Hats

and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,

DRY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

AND LADIES'

AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR,

ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division St.,

Mount Union,

Penn'a.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

NEW SHOE STORE,

402 Penn Street. Hazlett Block.

A complete line of Rice & Hutchin's Celebrated Shoes from $1 to $5, and 97 cents to $4, in Ladies'. Step in and see what a fine Dongola Kid Dress Shoe you can get for only 97 cents. Our $3 shoe is equal to the regular $4 shoe. You ask why we make such cuts on prices. It is because we SELL STRICTLY EOR CASH, at ONE PRICE, andhave nothing to lose on BAD CREDITS. You just pay for YOUR OWN shoes and not for your neighbor's. So we lop off the extra profit and sell to you at the lowest cash price. A Pocket Mirror and Pin Cushion free with a purchase of one dollar and upwards.

D. S. LYNN, Huntingdon, Pa.

(Formerly in Opera House Block.)

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

Clearance Sale of

Leather Boots.

For a short time we will allow you a discount of 10 per cent. on all Leather Boots, as we wish to make room for our Spring stock. We have

The Largest Stock

to select from in Huntingdon, so you can get just what you want at this remarkably low offer. Produce taken in exchange for merchandise.

☞ Please Give Us a Call. ☜

S. B. MYERS,

Huntingdon, - - - Pa.

D. S. DRAKE,

—DEALER IN—

Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.

ELECTRICAL WORK AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

HUNTINGDON - PENN'A.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

$1 a Year.